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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPT. OF EDUCATION, HEALTH & LANDS.**

AGRICULTURE—B. (PRINT).

Progs., October 1931, Serial Nos. 210—254.

SUBJECT.

Restrictions on the import of Coffee into India.

REFERENCES.

- A., Agriculture, March 1918, Nos. 29—64.
B., „ January 1923, No. 8.
A., „ January 1923, Nos. 1—15. File No. 240/21.
B., „ September 1923, Nos. 29—37.
B., „ April 1926, Nos. 85—88.
B., „ January 1927, Nos. 102—114
B., „ July 1928, Nos. 128—139.
B., „ February 1929, Nos. 22—27.
A., „ July 1930, Nos. 11—19,

NOTES.

AGRICULTURE—B. (PRINT), OCTOBER 1931.

Pro. Nos. 210—254.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF COFFEE INTO INDIA.

Pro. No. 210.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 771, DATED THE 27TH APRIL 1929.

Please see the discussions leading to our telegram No. 179-Agri., dated the 1st February 1929. (Agri., B., Feb. 1929, Nos. 22-27). The Government of Madras agree that the prohibition of import of coffee need not be made All-India in scope and that for the present the case will be adequately met by prohibiting the importation of all coffee into South India unless it is roasted or ground. Action on the following lines has now to be taken:—

- (i) to prohibit the importation of coffee, other than roasted and ground whether in bags or not, into all the ports of the Madras Presidency,
- (ii) to secure the co-operation of the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and invite them to prohibit its importation through their ports,
- (iii) to arrange for the prohibition of its import through Foreign Settlements like Pondicherry, Karikal and Marmagao on their land frontiers concerned, and
- (iv) to exempt, from the prohibition contemplated in No. (i) above, imports of coffee from Marmagao to Mangalore provided it is certified by a representative of the United Planters Association of South India that it is coffee produced in Mysore and is being imported for purposes of curing and re-export only.

2. The Legislative Department have to be consulted whether the action contemplated above can, so far as British India is concerned, be taken under the existing Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914. But before this is done the Commerce Department may be consulted, with reference to para. 3 of Sir Geoffrey Corbett's note of 5th January 1929 (B., Feb., 1929, Nos. 22/27), whether there is a customs cordon on all the land frontiers concerned to enforce the prohibition or whether an effort should first be made to secure prohibition through foreign ports. The Agricultural Adviser last saw the case on the 2nd June 1929 and may also perhaps see (B., July 1928, Nos. 128/139). The Foreign and Political Department should see last of all, when action regarding British India has been taken, to invite the co-operation of Indian States.

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3. It is also for consideration whether, in view of the fact that it is proposed to prohibit the imports of coffee into the ports of the Madras Presidency only, it should not be left to the Madras Government to prohibit the imports by local legislation so far as British India is concerned. In a similar case dealing with the question of the compulsory submission of statistics of tea, coffee and rubber (B., Jan. 1923, Nos. 8-12, B., Sept. 1923, Nos. 29-37), it was left to the Madras Government to undertake the necessary legislation for their own province as the necessity for the proposed legislation did not exist in Northern India. The Commerce and Legislative Departments may be requested to advise in this matter. The Foreign and Political Department will of course have to address the Government of the Foreign Settlements and Indian States later.

E. B. H.,—5-6-29.

M. I. RAHM, —14-6-29.

1. On the assumption that only the States mentioned by the Madras Government need be addressed, the action suggested in para. 1 of the office note may, I think, be taken, subject possibly to modification as suggested at 'X' below; but A. A. should see the file and say whether he agrees. If the action here suggested is taken, this difficult case will perhaps receive a fairly satisfactory solution; even under the arrangements proposed it will still be possible to import coffee landed at British Indian ports outside the Madras Presidency into Madras overland, but it is very unlikely that coffee will in fact be so imported, and such import could not in any case be prohibited as it can be over the land frontiers of Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal and Marmagao, since coffee imported at non-Madras ports in British India will not pass any customs cordon before entering Madras territory. The A. A. may please comment particularly on the three following points:—

- (a) The suggestion made by the local Government as to the procedure to be adopted with coffee exported to Mangalore for curing prior to reshipment; the suggestion made by the local Government is a new one, but appears feasible and suitable;
- (b) the tentative suggestion made by the local Government that it may be necessary to introduce legislation in order to enforce the proposed arrangements. When the Madras Government first wrote up about this case (B., April

1926, Nos. 85-88), they never suggested that legislation would be necessary, and so far as I can see, the suggestion which was then made, for the amendment of the notification of 22nd June 1922 (A., January 1923, Nos. 1-15, F., 240/21), will be sufficient; and

- X { (c) whether, if the Foreign and Political Department agree, it would not be better to ask Pondicherry, Karikal and Marmagao to prohibit the import of coffee, other than roasted and ground, into their ports, rather than to prohibit the import of such coffee from those Settlements into Madras by arrangements on the land frontiers concerned. Sir Geoffrey Corbett in his note of 5th January 1929 (B., Feb. 1929, Nos. 22-27), suggested the latter course, but if the Foreign and Political Department think that these Foreign Settlements would agree to the former course, it would perhaps be advisable to put the point to the Foreign Settlements and ascertain their views before deciding that import must be stopped at the land frontiers only. The local Government would prefer the former course, and I think with reason.

2. After Agricultural Adviser has given his views upon the above, Foreign and Political and Commerce Departments should see, as suggested. It is questionable whether action affecting British Indian territory only should be taken before the consent of the Foreign Settlements and States concerned has been secured. Some delay may be involved if we take no action until we ascertain the willingness of the Foreign Settlements and States to co-operate, but it is perhaps legitimate to doubt whether it is worth while to take action as regards British Indian territory until we are sure that the Settlements and States concerned will play their part in the proposed arrangements; action limited to British Indian territory alone might be ineffectual. Agricultural Adviser will perhaps kindly remark upon this aspect of the case as well as those which I have mentioned above.

A. B. REID,—20-6-29.

Agricultural Adviser.

Because of the lack of direct access by rail to Mangalore, coffee grown in Mysore is railed to Marmagao and shipped to Mangalore to be prepared for export. This is a normal movement of the commodity and has been going on for many years. The coffee is grown in Mysore which is part of the area to be protected from the introduction of the pest, so there will be no danger of transshipping it from Marmagao to Mangalore, provided that Marmagao agrees to the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee. A certificate of origin would be necessary to obviate the possibility of coffee being shipped from abroad to some near-by port and finding its way to Mangalore through Marmagao. Growers in Mysore who wish to ship their coffee in this way will have no difficulty in getting a

certificate of origin from a representative of the United Planters' Association of Southern India or from the Director of Agriculture, Mysore. The latter officer ought to be included, as many of the coffee estates in Mysore are owned and managed by people who are not members of the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The suggestions of the local Government is accordingly feasible and suitable.

(b) I consider that under paragraph 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, and amendment to the Notification of 26th June 1922 would be sufficient, and under clause 5 the local Government may make the rules that will become necessary to protect their land frontiers in the event of the States and Settlements not being willing to co-operate in the prohibition.

(c) It would render the working of the proposed prohibition simpler and surer if Pondicherry, Karikal and Marmagao would agree to the prohibition of coffee other than roasted or ground into their ports. Then there would be no danger of introducing the pest through those avenues. But, if they do not agree, then there is no alternative but to prohibit the import of such coffee from those Settlements into Madras by arrangements on the land frontiers.

So much coffee is grown in Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin that it is worth while to ascertain the willingness of those States and also of the Settlements to co-operate even though it involves some delay. Were the pest to be introduced into coffee in those States, it would be most difficult to prevent its spreading to Madras. So action limited to British Indian Territory alone would be ineffectual.

(W. McRAE,—

Offg. Agricultural Adviser to the
Government of India.

E., H. and L. Department.

The Agricultural Adviser has suggested a small modification to the arrangements proposed by the Local Government. He thinks that the Director of Agriculture, Mysore, should also be authorised to issue certificates of origin for the coffee grown in Mysore which is shipped from Marmagao to Mangalore and which it is proposed to exempt. This appears to be a reasonable proposal as the growers in Mysore may not like to be subjected to any contract from the United Planters Association of Southern India of which they are not members. It is for consideration whether it is necessary to consult the Local Government before accepting this modification. I venture to submit that it would be better to settle this point before we ask Foreign and Political Department to address Mysore as the acceptance of the Agricultural Adviser's suggestion would obviously make our proposal less

* No. The Agricultural Adviser gives good reasons for his proposal to which the Madras Government can obviously have no objection.

objectionable from the point of view of the Darbar.

2. After deciding the point referred to above the file may first be referred to the Commerce Department as our proposals are now slightly different from what they accepted in their note of 5th January 1929 (B., Feb., 1929, Nos. 22-27). We now propose to invite the co-operation of the Foreign Settlements. If we fail in this endeavour then we will investigate the question whether the customs cordon on the land frontier can be utilised.

3. On return of the file from the Commerce Department we may, ask the Foreign and Political Department whether the Foreign Settlements are likely to fall into line with British India in this respect and, if so, to address them on the subject. They may also be requested to invite the Co-operation of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

4. While we are waiting for the replies of the Governments referred to above, we can in consultation with the Legislative Department decide the exact legal action necessary so far as British India is concerned. (I assume from para. 3 of Mr. Reid's note dated 20th June 1929 that no action as regards British India will be taken until we hear from the Indian States and Foreign Settlements).

5. It appears from Mr. Noyce's note about reference of cases to the Council of Agricultural Research that normally the Government of India would consult them about cases of this nature. In this case however such a reference might perhaps be dispensed with as the proposals have the support of the A. A. and as reference to the Council would involve delay.

M. I. RAHIM,—22-7-29.

F. NOYCE,—22-7-29.

Commerce Department.

There appears to be no objection to the suggestion contained in para. 1 (c) of Mr. Reid's note, dated the 20th June 1929, that the authorities administering the foreign settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal and Marmagao should be asked whether they would agree to prohibit the import of coffee, other than roasted and ground, into their ports. In the opinion of the Agricultural Adviser this course, if agreed to, would render the working of the prohibition simpler and surer. It is doubtful, however, whether these settlements would agree to prohibit imports of coffee into their ports unless it is in their own interest to do so. The C. B. R. should also be consulted before those authorities are addressed in the matter.

S. P. C.,—27-7-29.

*There is no need to consult the Council of Agricultural Research as we since have an Agricultural Adviser, who has been consulted. The Council of Agricultural Research could only consult Dr. McRae again as he is the authority in India on this subject.

F. NOYCE,—23-7-29.

From the Commerce Department point of view there can be no objection to the proposed modification of the proposal mentioned in para. 2 of Mr. Rahim's note.

L. SEN,—29-7-29.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,—31-7-29.

Central Board of Revenue.

The C. B. R. is consulted regarding the references to (1) the Portuguese Indian and French Indian Governments, and (2) the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin proposed in para. 3 of Mr. Rahim's note of 22nd July 1929. I have only to suggest that in addressing the Foreign Governments and those of the maritime States it should be made quite clear that it is only imports *by sea* that are in question.

2. If the Portuguese Government agree, there will be no difficulty about exempting all imports of coffee from Goa from the prohibition. This will solve the problem raised by the Mysore, Marmagao, Mangalore trade route without recourse to any certificate of origin procedure. We always try to avoid that procedure, if practicable.

A. H. LLOYD,—6-8-29.

Foreign and Political Department.

We are consulted about the advisability of addressing the Foreign Settlements in India with a view to their falling into line with British India. The Political side of the Department are also requested to invite the co-operation of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. So far as the Foreign side are concerned, we are willing to address the Governments of French and Portuguese India as suggested.

2. In view of the technical nature of the subject, however, it would perhaps be most satisfactory if E., H. and L. were kindly to assist us with drafts (these in the case of the Foreign Settlements would be addressed to the Madras and Bombay Governments, who are the established channel of communication between the Government of India and the Foreign Governments in India).

3. E. H. and L. will no doubt have regard to the correspondence in File No. 112 of 1914 (*vide* especially S. No. 30 on that file) in which the Portuguese Government in 1916 expressed their aversion from the adoption at their ports of similar measures of restriction in respect of certain plants, including coffee and proposed precautionary measures of their own. It may satisfy E. H. and L.'s requirements if the arrangements then arrived at with the Portuguese Government are now again adopted or possibly those measures will themselves suffice?

J. G. ACHESON,—21-8-29.

As far as the Political side is concerned we may also ask E. H. and L. Department kindly to put up the necessary drafts to the Resident

in Mysore and the A. G. G. Madras states in regard to Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin.

G. M. C.,—22-8-29.

F. A. EMMER.—22-8-29.

Department of E., H. & L.

A draft is submitted for approval.

No reference has been made in the draft to the correspondence of 1916 with the Portuguese Government (A., March 1918, Nos. 29-64), as it is doubtful whether the precautionary measures referred to therein would be sufficient for the object in view. We are now trying to prohibit altogether the imports of coffee, other than roasted and ground, into Southern India and if the Portuguese Government do not agree to impose similar prohibition at their port we will have to prohibit imports of coffee from their settlement to British India by land. The Agril. Adviser may be consulted on this point and may also be requested to scrutinise the draft below in view of the technical nature of the subject dealt with therein.

S. S. B.,—31-8-29.

M. I. RAHIM,—2-9-29.

Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research.

The draft seems suitable.

The arrangements arrived at with the Portuguese Government in 1916 would not meet the requirements of the present case. We want to prohibit altogether the imports of raw coffee into Southern India, and if the Portuguese Government do not fall in line with us, we will have to prohibit the importation of the article from their land frontiers.

W. McRAE,—

Director,

Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research.

Education, Health and Lands Department.

In their letter No. 771, dated 27th April 1929 the local Govt. stated that it will be necessary to prohibit the importation of coffee "into all the ports of the Madras Presidency and also into the native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin". I interpret this to mean that the local Govt. want us to request these States to prohibit the import of coffee into their territory whether by sea or by land. I have come to this conclusion because Mysore has no ports and the only object which the local Government could have had by suggesting a reference to that State would be to secure prohibition of the import of coffee into the State territory by land.

2. If my interpretation of the intentions of the local Govt. is correct then the next point is whether we are going to ask the Govts. of the Portuguese and French settlements in South India to prohibit the importation of coffee into their ports or whether we should ask them to prohibit the import of coffee also by land.

3. I discussed the case with Mr. Sundaram, Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, and he advised that even if our intention is to ask the Govts. of the French and Portuguese settlements to prohibit the importation of coffee into their ports only it will be advisable not to mention the ports of Pondicherry, Marmagoa and Karikal by name, as he thinks there are other ports situated within these territories where such imports may be possible.

4. The Director Pusa has, as Agricultural Adviser, dealt with this case so far and this draft has been based on Dr. McRae's note dated 29th June 1929 and was also shown to him. As in the present stage of the case, the main question is whether we have understood his intentions correctly, I think we may request the Director Pusa to be kind enough to elucidate the points mentioned above although the post of A. A. has since been separated. Will he very kindly throw light on the points mentioned above and suggest any alterations that he may consider necessary in the concluding portion of the draft so as to bring out clearly the course which it is intended to follow.

M. I. RAHIM,—14-10-29.

Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research.

Although Mysore has no sea-port, it is obvious that the State should be made aware of the action proposed, as a large proportion of the South Indian coffee acreage is situated in Mysore, whose officials should have adequate information of the measures proposed to endeavour to keep the pest out of India. The intention is not to prohibit the carriage of Indian grown coffee into Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, but to apply the prohibition to foreign coffee imported into India by sea, and it is in this respect that we want to invite the co-operation of the Foreign Governments and Indian States concerned. I think it would be better if the draft is made more general by amending the concluding portion thereof to read:—

"But such prohibition at British India ports alone would be ineffectual unless similar restrictions on the importation into India of all foreign grown coffee are imposed by the French and Portuguese territories in Southern India and by the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin,

and I am accordingly to request that
the Govern-
the Govern-
the Mysore
the Travancore
ment of the French Settlements in India
ment of the Portuguese Settlements in India may
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core and Cochin Darbars
be invited to co-operate by prohibiting the
import of foreign grown coffee, other than
roasted and ground, whether in bags or not
and that their reply in the matter may be com-

municated to the Government of India at an early date."

I think it would be advisable to inform the Mysore State of the proposals regarding export of their coffee *via* Marmagaoa to Mangalore.

W. H. HARRISON,—24-10-29,
Offg. Director,
Impl. Inst. of Agri. Research.

Education, Health and Lands Department.

The draft asked for by the F & P. Dept. has been drawn up in consultation with the Agricultural Adviser (now Director, Pusa), and is for Secy.'s approval.

2. In the notes dated 22nd July 1929 we adopted the view that it was not necessary to consult the Council of Agricultural Research on this case. But since then Mr. Burt has recorded a note (Appendix II) in which he has suggested that whenever a proposal is made for an addition or alteration to the Notifications under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, the Research Council should in future be consulted and they will then take steps to secure a full discussion of the point at issue with the Indian States' representatives. In view of this note I felt a doubt whether Secy. would prefer to consult the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research before the draft issues.

M. I. RAHM,—4-11-29.

As the Council of Agricultural Research is now fully functioning, it should certainly see the draft before it issues under Rule 7.

F. NOYCE,—4-11-29.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Copy of a note by the Agricultural Expert with which the Vice-Chairman of the Council is in agreement is placed below (Appendix I).

M. S. A. HYDARI,—27-11-29.

Education, Health and Lands Department.

Mr. Burt's note (Appendix I) which is concurred in by the Vice-Chairman, Impl. Council of Agril. Research, may be read. In Mr. Burt's opinion nothing short of complete prohibition of the import of coffee beans unless roasted or adequately sterilised at all Indian ports will be really effective and he suggests that this question should be taken up with the various maritime Govts. concerned, including Burma. In the meantime he agrees to prohibition at the Madras ports as a temporary measure of protection and recommends that the necessary amending notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act should be issued at once and that thereafter the Indian States and Foreign Govts. concerned should be addressed with a view to their enforcing similar prohibition. In paras. 8 and 9 of his note he refers to certain cases where

methods of fumigation or roasting *in bond* may be resorted to as possible alternatives to the proposed prohibition of unroasted beans and suggests that these matters be further considered in consultation with the Imperial Entomologist and the Govt. of Madras. This may be done, however, after a decision has been arrived at on the main question.

2. As regards the proposal for general prohibition it will be seen from previous papers (Agri. B, April 1926, Nos. 85-88, Agri. B, Jany. 1927, Nos. 102-114) that local Govts. concerned have already been consulted on the question and that the consensus of opinion was clearly on the side of moderation in the matter and that general prohibition was not considered necessary (B, July 1928, Nos. 128-139). The attitude of the Commerce Deptt., which was to a certain extent shared by this Department in previous noting on the subject, is also against such general prohibition on principle. Seeing also that the Madras Govt. who are the chief party interested have now agreed that the proposed prohibition need not be made all-India in scope it is doubtful whether there is enough justification for reconsidering the question of complete prohibition. It may, however, be further examined, if considered necessary, after the immediate question of prohibition at the South India ports is got out of the way. As regards this question of partial prohibition, as already stated, Mr. Burt recommends the immediate issue of a notification giving effect to the proposal, the co-operation of Foreign Govts. and Indian States concerned being thereafter invited. Attention is, however, requested in this connection to para. 3 of Mr. Reid's note dated the 20th June 1929 and the concluding portion of Mr. McRae's note dated the 29th June 1929 to the effect that before taking action as regards British India it would be advisable that we should first satisfy ourselves that the Foreign Settlements and Indian States concerned will play their part in the proposed arrangements. It is for consideration, therefore, before issuing a notification as proposed by Mr. Burt, under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, enquiry may first be made as in the draft already in the file as to whether the Settlements and States in question will co-operate by prohibiting the import of foreign grown coffee into their own ports. One reason that seems to be in favour of such prior reference is the fact that if the Govt. of Portuguese India agree to prohibit absolutely the import of foreign coffee this would presumably obviate the necessity for any proviso in the proposed notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act allowing the import of Mysore-grown coffee shipped from Marmagaoa to Mangalore for purposes of curing and re-export—*vide* para. 2 of Mr. Lloyd's note of the 6th August 1929 and para. 6 (4) of Mr. Burt's note dated 27th November 1929 (Appendix I).

3. In the last para. of their letter of the 27th April 1929 the Govt. of Madras have asked to be shewn the draft of any Act which it may be decided to bring into force to give effect to the proposals. In this connection please see para. 2 (b) of Mr. Reid's note dated the 20th June 1929. Attention is also invited to para. 3 of the office note dated the 5th June 1929. Before we can reply to the Govt. of Madras on this

point the Legis. Deptt. may be consulted u. o. as to whether the proposed draft notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act will meet the requirements of the case. If it is decided that the attempt to enlist the support of the Foreign Govts. and Indian States concerned should first be made before the proposed prohibition in British India is given effect to, the draft in the file may first be issued by the For. and Pol. Deptt. to whom the file may be referred for the purpose. The Legis. Deptt. may thereafter be consulted as proposed above. The Commerce Deptt. need not be consulted again unless, failing satisfactory arrangements on the part of the Foreign Settlements in question to co-operate in the matter, it is considered desirable to resort to the agency of customs cordons on the land frontiers concerned—*vide* para. 8 of Sir G. Corbett's note dated 5th January 1929 (Agri. B, Feby. 1929, Nos. 22-27).

R. M. J.,—11-12-29.

I have discussed the case with Mr. Burt and agree with him that immediate action should now be taken to issue a notification prohibiting the import by sea of unroasted coffee beans at all ports in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Burt is strongly of opinion that it is no use deferring this action until States and foreign settlements have been consulted. He thinks that if we issue the notification ourselves and then send a copy to the States and Foreign Administrations, concerned they are much more likely to fall into line. Moreover on receipt of our notification they will know exactly what they are expected to do. I have placed on the file a draft notification which has been drawn up in consultation with Mr. Burt. It may now be sent to the Legislative Department who may be requested to say whether it covers the case. After the Legislative Deptt. have seen the following action may be taken in the order given below:—

A { (1) The draft notification may be shown to the Commerce Deptt.* for concurrence who may be requested to inform the customs authorities concerned that until the co-operation of the foreign settlements and Indian States concerned is secured it is proposed to enforce the prohibition along the customs cordon wherever it exists in the Madras Presidency. They may also be requested to specify for our information the exact location of the customs cordon in the Madras Presidency and to say whether any modification is necessary in the draft notification to cover the action proposed at A, or whether only executive instructions will suffice.

(2) The draft notification may then be sent to the Govt. of Madras for favour of opinion. Mr. Burt suggests that the local Govt. should be asked to communicate their observations by telegram.

(3) After the disposal of the remarks of the Madras Govt. if any the Govt. of Mysore may be supplied with a copy of the proposed notification and may be asked to state whether they concur in the proposed arrangements. They may also be asked to reply by wire.

*The Customs authorities are under the Central Board of Revenue, not the Commerce Department.

F, NOYCE,—7-1-30.

(4) The notification may then be shown to the I. C. of A. R. before issue. After issue of the notification its copies may be sent to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars and to the Foreign Settlements concerned, and they may be requested to take similar action. After all the stages referred to above have been gone through the question of complete prohibition may be re-examined and paras. 8 and 9 of Mr. Burt's note may also be considered.

M. I. RAHIM,—2-1-30.

I agree with Mr. Burt (Appendix I) that it is high time that something was done in this matter. A year ago we recognised (*vide* Mr. Reid's note dated 22nd December 1928 in Agri. B, Feby. 1929, Nos. 22/27) that the question was urgent but no real progress has been made since then. Meanwhile the Planters in S. India are getting seriously alarmed as to the possibility of the importation of this pest as has been shown in one of the addresses submitted to His Excellency by the Planting community when he was in Southern India. Everything points to the desirability of early action. Otherwise we shall have the pest upon us before we know it, for Mr. Burt points out that it is rife in Java and we shall be accused of having fiddled whilst Rome was burning.

2. Mr. Burt is of opinion that the biggest hole will be stopped if the importation of unroasted coffee beans into any port in the Madras Presidency is prohibited at once. I agree with him, but the difficulty in regard to the other channels through which coffee can enter S. India will still remain. If a notification is issued at once prohibiting the entry of coffee into any of the Madras ports, Travancore and Cochin will almost certainly fall into line, for they have always shown great readiness to co-operate in matters of this kind. There remain the French and Portuguese territories, both potential sources of danger, because the former are entirely situated in the Madras Presidency, and as regards the latter, considerations of distance and freight would certainly not operate to prevent coffee coming in to Marmagoa from Bombay and being passed on to S. India over the land frontier. Mr. Burt, with whom I have discussed the subject is strongly of opinion that simultaneously with the prohibition of import into the Madras ports, we should prohibit import across the land frontier of the French and Portuguese territories until the French and Portuguese authorities agree to enforce prohibitions similar to those we are introducing. I think he is right but we must obviously first ask the Central Board of Revenue to advise as to the feasibility of this course. If Central Board of Revenue and Commerce Deptt. agree that it can be adopted at once, the draft notification will obviously require amendment to cover imports by land as well as by sea. If they do not consider it desirable that it should be adopted until the French and Portuguese authorities have been approached and have refused to co-operate, then the only thing which can be done at once is to stop imports into the Madras ports and then to embark on negotiations with the Indian States and the French and Portuguese authorities. We cannot settle on the Form of the notifica-

tion until the point about imports by land has been decided, and the file must go to Commerce Deptt. and the C. B. R. before it goes to the Legislative Deptt. The question of complete prohibition can be further examined when we have got these preliminaries out of the way.

F. NOYCE,—8-1-30.

Central Board of Revenue.

In the form now proposed viz., prohibition of import of unrosted beans, there seems to be no reason why it should be any more difficult to enforce this prohibition at our land frontiers than to enforce various other prohibitions, e.g., sacchrine.

V. S. SUNDARAM,—9-1-30.

There is no difficulty that I can see about prohibiting import into the given part of British India by sea under sec. 19 S. C. A. but it will not do to say, *tout court*, that imports into the Madras Presidency by land are prohibited, because such a notification would apply to imports from Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudu Kottai, Hyderabad and any other State. We have no machinery to enforce a prohibition on imports by land except imports from French and Portuguese India. We anticipate no great difficulty in enforcing the prohibition against imports from French and Portuguese India, as we have Customs cordons separating these territories from British India or Indian States.

2. My advice is that the notification should be worded so as to prohibit imports into the Madras Presidency by sea or land "from any place outside India". French and Portuguese India are "outside India", the States are not. If, at a later stage, French and Portuguese India come in, the notification could be amended so as to refer to imports by sea or land from any place outside (a) India or (b) the French and Portuguese settlements in India. It would then still remain inoperative against imports from the States, which I assume to be the intention.

A. H. LLOYD,—10-1-30.

Commerce Department.

Commerce Department may agree to the views expressed in Mr. Lloyd's note above.

LADLI PERSHAD,—11-1-30.

H. M. previously agreed to a proposal to prohibit the import of coffee (other than ground and roasted) in bags (Agri. B., July 1928, Nos. 128-139). The E., H. and L. Department have for good reason decided that a prohibition applying only to import in bags would not cure the evil. The form of prohibition they propose is, however, still partial, for it is to apply only to imports into the Madras Presidency by sea and land.

We may agree to this proposal.

J. C. B. DRAKE,—13-1-30.

G. R[AINY],—13-1-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Neither the Central Board of Revenue nor the Commerce Deptt. has any objection to the immediate adoption of the prohibitions referred to in para. 2 of Secys.' note dated the 8th January 1930. In this connexion the course suggested in para. 2 of Mr. Lloyd's note of the 10th January 1930 would appear to be suitable*. The Legis. Deptt. may now see and be asked kindly to make the necessary amendments in the draft notification to meet the present requirements of the case.

R. M. J.,—14-1-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—14-1-30.

Will Legislative Deptt. kindly advise if the draft notification is now in order.

F. NOYCE,—15-1-30.

Legislative Department.

A revised draft has been suggested. As I read Mr. Lloyd's note dated 10th January, his reasons for confining the prohibition to import from places outside India are applicable only to import by land and the revised draft assumes that this limitation is not intended to apply in the case of import by sea. If this assumption is erroneous the revised draft should be altered by the substitution for the words in brackets therein of the words "by sea or by land from any place outside India".

G. H. SPENCE,—17-1-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The revised draft notification prepared by the Legislative Department may be accepted with, perhaps, the portion in brackets remaining unaltered. The restrictions therein mentioned are, if anything, more stringent than they would otherwise be if the words quoted in the concluding portion of Mr. Spence's note of the 17th instant are inserted as in the former case they would operate to exclude also imports by sea from ports in British India, e.g. Rangoon. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may however be consulted on this point in view of para. 7 of Mr. Burt's note at Appendix I.

R. M. J.,—23-1-30.

The revised draft notification may be accepted. The effect of omitting the portion in brackets and substituting the words mentioned in the last line of Mr. Spence's note would be to require certificates of origin of all coffee entering the Madras Presidency by land, whether from another province or an Indian State. This is not workable. The portion in brackets should therefore be retained. A draft letter should now be prepared at

* I agree.

M. I. RAHIM.

once forwarding this notification to the Govt. of Madras for scrutiny. They should be asked to let us have their views by telegram.

M. I. RAHIM,—24-1-30.

Draft for approval.

R. M. J.,—24-1-30.

If Secy. accepts the revised draft notification it may now be sent to the Govt. of Madras. The I. C. of A. R. may see the draft letter and the revised notification before issue to Madras.

M. I. RAHIM,—25-1-30.

I should be glad to have the concurrence of the Central Board of Revenue to the draft.

F. NOYCE,—27-1-30.

Central Board of Revenue.

The notification, as now drafted, will in my opinion be quite workable.

A. H. LLOYD,—28-1-30.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Vice-Chairman advises that as soon as a reply from the Government of Madras has been received the Mysore Government should be addressed. The object of the restrictions may be explained to the latter who may be informed that the system of certificates of origin has been introduced to prevent any interference with the movement of Mysore coffee to Madras ports by sea from Marmagao.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—4-2-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The draft to the Govt. of Madras may now issue.

R. M. J.,—5-2-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—5-2-30.

Pro. No. 211.—TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 274-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1930.

Pro. No. 212.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1930.

Pro. No. 213.—LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 425, DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1930.

Draft to the Resident at Mysore for approval—*vide* (3) of U. S.'s note, dated 2nd January 1930. It may issue from F. and P. Deptt.

R. N. J.,—27-2-30.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may see before issue.

M. I. RAHIM,—1-3-30.

F. NOYCE,—3-3-30.

Seen in Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

[NOTES IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

The draft to the Resident in Mysore is self-explanatory and may issue.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,—17-3-30.

M. SMITH,—17-3-30.

Pro. No. 214.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT No. D.-888-G./30, DATED THE 17TH MARCH 1930.

M. I. RAHIM,—15-4-30.

Foreign and Political Department.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM H. WADDINGTON, ESQ., SECRETARY, UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, MADRAS. TO SIR FRANK NOYCE, KT, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, No. 231, DATED THE 6TH APRIL 1930.

W. Alexander, on his return from Delhi, called on me on Saturday morning, and showed me your letter No. 668-Agri. of the 1st April (Agri. Deposit April 1930, No. 6). I find that the Madras Government (Development Department) telegraphed the Department of Education Health and Lands advising that they had no comment to make on the proposed Notification on the 7th February, and confirmed it by their letter No. 425 on the 24th *idem*. Dr. Coleman has sent me a copy of his note to the Government of Mysore in which he strongly urges that the proposed restriction to Southern India is insufficient, but even he acknowledges that it will go some way to meet our difficulties, and I do trust that the issue of the proposed Notification will not be held up while Dr. Coleman's further proposals are considered. It cannot possibly affect the procedure he asks for if the Notification as proposed is issued now.

2. As regards the coffee sent from the Bababudins to Mangalore to be cured, is not the procedure I pointed out to Anstead when this matter first came up sufficient. Now certificates are issued at Castle Rock on the Marmagao frontier which permits that coffee to be imported at Mangalore without payment of the ordinary import duty. The same certificate should serve to exempt this coffee from the provision that no

unroasted coffee shall be imported at any of the South Indian ports.

3. I suggested to Macrae, who had been acting as Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India that there would not be great objection to allowing coffee, imported, to be roasted and ground while in bond, at the port of import, if that would assist matters. You might consider that in connection with Dr. Coleman's proposal to entirely prohibit the import of coffee except at one port.

4. But I trust that nothing will be allowed to delay the issue of the Notification which has been framed. Very many thanks for any assistance you can give us in this matter.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM H. WADDINGTON, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF
SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS, TO R. D. ANSTEAD,
ESQ., M.A., C.I.E., DIRECTOR OF AGRICUL-
TURE, CHEPAUK, MADRAS, NO. 11360, DATED
THE 15TH MARCH 1929.

Stephanoderes.

Control of import of coffee into India.

In continuation of my letter No. 1099 of the 1st instant, with reference to the last paragraph thereof, I now have ascertained further particulars regarding the import into Mangalore of coffee from Marmagao.

This coffee is produced in the Bababudin Hills in North Mysore and sent by rail to Marmagao from whence it is shipped to Mangalore solely for the purpose of being cured and bagged for re-shipment to foreign destinations.

Although theoretically this coffee should be liable to import duty at Mangalore, no duty is collected provided the quantity delivered does not exceed the quantity mentioned in a certificate granted at the Castle Rock Station by the customs authorities at the frontier of British and Portuguese territory.

A similar regulation might be made by Government in order that this coffee should not come under the prohibition of import for which this Association has asked in respect to all other coffee imported into South India.

Pro. No. 215.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
No. D.-1276-G./30, DATED THE 11TH APRIL
1930.

No action seems necessary at present on the telegram from the Resident at Mysore and we may await a further communication from him after he has consulted the Mysore Darbar and the Coorg Planting authorities. With regard to Mr. Waddington's d. o. the present position is that it is intended to limit prohibition to the ports in the Madras Presidency and if the questions of complete prohibition or prohibition except at one port (as is stated to be the proposal of Dr. Coleman), are to be taken up this will only be after issue of the draft notification on the file. Mr. Waddington need not therefore be

under any apprehension lest consideration of the broader questions should delay issue of the present draft notification. We shall doubtless hear about Dr. Coleman's proposals when we receive the further communication from the Resident Mysore and in considering them we will bear in mind the suggestion in para. 3 of Mr. Waddington's letter. In this connection please see the similar suggestion in para. 8 (b) of Mr. Burt's note in Appendix I.

As regards para. 2 of Mr. Waddington's letter }
the certificate referred to therein would probably }
be sufficient but there seems no need now to }
alter the form of the certificate as appended to }
the draft notification which has been accepted }
in the Govt. of Madras.

The draft d. o. below to Mr. Waddington may issue.

R. M. J.,—17-4-30.

It would perhaps be best to consult the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research about "A".

M. I. RAHM,—19-4-30.

F. NOYCE,—21-4-30.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANK NOYCE,
KT., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND
LANDS, TO H. WADDINGTON, ESQ., SECRETARY,
UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH
INDIA, MERCANTILE BANK BUILDINGS, FIRST
LINE BEACH, MADRAS, NO. 993, DATED THE
23RD APRIL 1930.

I have received your d. o. No. 231, dated 6th April 1930 regarding the prohibition of the import of coffee beans. The suggestions made therein will receive due consideration and on receipt of the views of the Mysore Darbar which, as explained in my d. o. to Alexander, we are awaiting we shall endeavour to issue as soon as possible the proposed notification so far as the Madras ports are concerned. The broader questions of total prohibition or prohibition except at one port will be considered only after the immediate question of prohibition at the Madras ports has been disposed of and in these circumstances there is no risk if the issue of the proposed notification will be delayed on this account.

[NOTE BY THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICUL-
TURAL RESEARCH.]

Certificates of origin have for their purpose the establishment of the identity of a consignment, whereas for purposes of duty it is only necessary to see that the quantity is correct. The Vice-Chairman therefore advises against the system proposed by Mr. Waddington.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—23-4-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

We may concur in the view expressed in Mr. Hydari's note above but it seems unnecessary to address Mr. Waddington on this point further to Secretary's d. o. dated 23rd April 1930.

We may now await receipt, through F. and P. Deptt., of a further communication from the Resident at Mysore.

R. M. J.,—30-4-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—1-5-30.

F. NOYCE,—8-5-30.

It has been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chairman that a consignment of coffee beans, infested by *stephanoderes hampei* came by parcel post into South India from the Belgium Congo *via* London. As the consignment in question was not from America or the West Indies, and came in by parcel post, there was no evident breach of the rules under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act. The Government of India Notification No. 580-240, dated 26th June 1922, seems to leave a dangerous loophole for the importation of uncured coffee beans for planting purposes, from anywhere in the Far East, and thus for the importation of the pest which we are so anxious to exclude. It is, therefore, suggested that the notification referred to above, may be modified by the addition of the words "or parcel" before the word "post" in paragraph 8.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—20-5-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Pro. No. 216.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D. 1516-G./30, DATED THE 3RD MAY 1930.

Pro. No. 217.—LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 1076-M. S., DATED THE 23RD MAY 1930.

The communication from the Mysore Darbar makes disquieting reading and constitutes a strong case for the prohibition of unroasted coffee beans into India, or in the alternative, the restriction of imports of such beans to one port preferably Madras where effective arrangements could be made for the careful treatment of all imported coffee on barges before landing. The difficulty, however, is that a decision on these proposals is bound to take a little time and in the meanwhile the Madras Govt. and the United Planters' Assocn. of S. India are pressing for the early issue of the draft notification giving effect to partial prohibition for the time being so far as ports in South India are concerned.

Although they would prefer total prohibition or limitation of imports to one port it is presumed from para. 5 of the Mysore Darbar's letter of 17th April 1930 and the penultimate para. of Dr. Coleman's note that the Mysore authorities would be prepared, with a view to obviating further delay and risk pending settlement of the more general questions raised by them, to

co-operate in giving effect to the limited measure of protection contemplated in the draft notification in the file, especially if they could be informed, with reference to Mr. Hydari's note dated 20th May 1930, that it is also proposed to prohibit altogether the importation of coffee seed through the post. We may however make certain on this point by addressing the Resident in Mysore as in the draft telegram below which the F. and P. Dept. may be asked kindly to issue.

2. With reference to Mr. Hydari's note dated 20th May 1930 this Deptt. will doubtless support the proposal to prohibit the import through the parcel post also of coffee seeds. Under Rule 8 of the Rules under the Insects and Pests Act the import of coffee seeds is at present prohibited by letter or sample post as no declaration of contents is required in the case of such packages. But import is otherwise permitted (this includes import by parcel post) except from America and the West Indies unless by the Madras Deptt. of Agriculture, *vide* Rule 9 of the Rules under the Act and page 59 of the Indian Post and Telegraph Guide. To give effect to their proposal the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have suggested that the words "or parcel" should be added before the word "post" in Rule 8 of the Rules under the Act. But such an addition would apparently be unsuitable as it would apply also to flax, bersim and cotton seeds the import of which through the parcel post is already restricted, *vide* Rules 10 and 11 (2) of the above mentioned Rules and page 59 of the Indian Post and Telegraph Guide. The requirements of the case would perhaps be met by the addition of the following words at the end of Rule 8 of the Rules, *viz.* "Coffee seeds shall not also be so imported by parcel post except by the Madras Deptt. of Agriculture." A separate draft notification to this effect is put up and the question may be pursued after issue of the draft notification prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.

R. M. J.,—23-5-30.

The notification, which was drafted in consultation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Central Board of Revenue and the Legislative Department, has been accepted by the Governments of Madras and Mysore.

2. The Govt. of Mysore are pressing for immediate action being taken as regards the entire prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee from foreign sources into India. But it is clear from paras. 2 and 5 of their letter No. 1139/A. and E.-291-29-4, dated the 17th April 1930, that in spite of inconvenience they are prepared to co-operate so far as possible in the partial measure of prohibition which we now contemplate taking. I venture to submit that we should without any avoidable delay issue the draft notification which has been concurred in by everybody concerned. Before it issues, we have to fix the date from which it should come into effect. I venture to think that it should come into effect from the date of issue. I phoned up Mr. Burt and he was of opinion that in such cases it was usual to give notice. But, as our object is, so far as possible, to prevent the pest from getting into the coffee growing area, we will be running some risk during the period of notice. We may perhaps consult the Commerce Deptt. whether in the special circumstances of the case, we can dispense with notice in this case. Central Board of Revenue

should also see as regards this point as the Custom's staff has got to get ready to enforce it.

3. In Mr. Hydari's un-official note dated 20th May 1930, the question of amending para. 8 of the Govt. of India Notification No. 580-240, dated 26th June 1922, has been raised). A., January 1923, Nos. 1—15, F. 240/21). This question, I venture to submit, should be dealt with separately, while on this file we should at once take up the question of complete prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee. After Secretary has seen, the notes relating to the amendment of para. 8 will be extracted and sent to Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for favour of remarks on the suggestions made by office, while on this file action will be taken, after the issue of the notification to send its copies to Travancore and Cochin and to the Foreign Settlements concerned with the request that they should take similar action. Simultaneously with this, the question of complete prohibition will at once be examined.

4. While forwarding a copy of our notification to Mysore, we may assure them that we have already taken up the question of amending para. 8 of our Notification No. 580—240, dated 26th June 1922 (A., Jan. 1923, Nos. 1—15. F. 240—21) with a view to the complete prohibition of the import of coffee beans through the post, and that the question of entire prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee into India is also being examined.

M. I. RAHM, —27-5-30.

The Mysore Durbar have, I think, now made out an unanswerable case for the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee into India. We must get on with this at once but, in the meantime, it is most desirable that the draft notification which, as I have pointed out in my note on page 30 *ante*, will stop the biggest hole should issue immediately. We may consult the Commerce Department and the C. B. R. as to whether the notification can be brought into effect from the date of issue or, if not, what is the shortest period of notice that should be given. It is most important that the period of notice should be as short as possible, as, whilst the majority of the planting community are crying out for immediate action against imports of foreign grown coffee, it is clear from Dr. Coleman's note that there is a small section which is quite prepared for the sake of an immediate gain to run the risk of ruining the coffee plantations of Southern India.

2. As regards the import of coffee beans through the post, extracts from these notes should be taken and placed on the file *re* imports of plants, etc., by air. We are amending Rule 8 of the Rules in that connexion and the simplest plan will be, I think, to prohibit the import of seeds of coffee, flax, and bersim by land, sea or air, by parcel, letter or sample post. Cotton seed should be dealt with separately as it is in any case, liable to fumigation.

3. Commerce Department and Central Board of Revenue should see at once with reference to para. 1 of my note, above.

F. NOYCE, —28-5-30.

1. There is a considerable trade in unroasted coffee imported into India, the bulk of which goes to the Madras Presidency, and it would, perhaps, be desirable that some notice should be given in the interests of importers of unroasted coffee. But in view of the serious danger to Indian grown coffee which is pointed out in this file, and of the fact that the majority of the planters concerned urge the necessity of immediate action being taken against the import of foreign grown coffee, this Dept. need raise no objection to the notification being brought into effect from the date of issue. In this connection attention is invited to the Notification, B. Apl. 1925, No. 1 F.-543-C., prohibiting the bringing by sea, or by land, into British India of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan, in which no notice of the prohibition was given.

N. D., —30-5-30.

From the point of view of trade some notice say one month, would be desirable, but if the E., H. and L. Dept. consider immediate action necessary in the interests of the coffee plantations Commerce Department need not object to the Notification being brought into force from the date of issue.

LADLI PERSHAD, —30-5-30.

We are, I think, bound to advise that a period of notice should be given in the interests of the importing trade. It is clear from the figures that there are considerable interests involved what would constitute a due period of notice (minimum) cannot be stated off-hand here and we may suggest that the Government of Madras should be consulted.

J. C. B. DRAKE, —30-5-30.

Central Board of Revenue.

We may agree with the views of the Commerce Department and return the file to the Deptt. of E., H. and L. That Deptt. will no doubt let us know in time before the issue of the notification as we will have to draw the special attention of the Collector of Customs, Madras and also the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

K. L. J., —31-5-30.

G. HARDY, —31-5-30.

Deptt. of E., H. and Lands.

*To Madras only (value)

	Rs.
1926-27	13,53,400
1927-28	16,78,860
1928-29	18,56,340

As against the total import trade of India given below :—

	Rs.
1926-27	20,68,100
1927-28	24,06,770
1928-29	25,34,330

We may accept the view of the Commerce Deptt. and the C. B. R. that a period of notice is necessary before issue of the notification and consult the Govt. of Madras as to the period that would be sufficient. Draft telegram put up.

R. M. J.,—2-6-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—2-6-30.

F. NOYCE,—26-6-30.

Pro. No. 218.—TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, NO. 1265-AGRI, DATED THE 2ND JUNE 1930.

Pro. No. 219.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NO. D.-1817-G /30, DATED THE 1ST JUNE 1930.

Pro. No. 220.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, NO. , DATED THE 17TH JUNE 1930.

The draft notification may issue.

E. B. H.,—19-6-30.

Central Board of Revenue should see first.

M. I. RAHIM,—19-6-30.

Central Board of Revenue.

Seen. We shall inform the Collectors of Customs Madras.

S. P. SHAH,—19-6-30.

G. HARDY,—19-6-30.

Deptt. of E., H. and L.

After the issue of the notification we shall have to take up the question of completely prohibiting the import of coffee, other than roasted or ground, into India, as the Mysore Durbar have, I consider, made out an unanswerable case for total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee into India.

F. NOYCE,—19-6-30.

I limit myself to approving the proposed Notification other matter will be dealt with when ready for consideration.

F[AZL]-I-H[USAIN],—19-6-30.

Pro. No. 221.—NOTIFICATION NO. 1343-AGRI., DATED THE 21ST JUNE 1930.

ENDORSEMENT TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, DIRECTOR, PUSA, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, ARMY DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY, IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, CONSUL GENERAL, FOR U. S. A., CALCUTTA, HIS MAJESTY'S TRADE COMMISSIONER, CALCUTTA, D. G. C. I. AND S., NO. 1344-AGRI., DATED IDEM.

Pro. No. 222.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, NO. , DATED THE 25TH JUNE 1930.

The notification referred to in the telegram has already issued.

Copies of the notification may as usual be forwarded to the India Office and the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. Drafts put up.

R. M. J.,—5-7-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—5-7-30.

F. NOYCE,—5-7-30.

Pro. No. 223.—LETTER TO THE INDIA OFFICE, NO. 231-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH JULY 1930.

Pro. No. 224.—LETTER TO THE IMPERIAL BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY, LONDON, NO. 1437-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH JULY 1930.

Please see paras. 3 and 4 of Under Secretary's note, dated 27th May 1930.

The following drafts are for approval which may issue from Foreign and Political Department.

(i) To the Government of Madras,

(ii) To the Government of Bombay and the A. G. G., Madras States, and

(iii) to the Resident in Mysore.

The Govt. of Bombay were previously addressed on the subject in our Cir. No. 676-Agri., dated 13th April 1926 to which they replied in their No. 6334-A/24, dated 7th October 1926.

R. M. J.,—16-7-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—16-7-30.

F. NOYCE,—21-7-30.

[NOTES IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

The revised drafts may issue from this Department.

G. M. C.,—23-7-30.

M. SMITH,—23-7-30.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,—24-7-30.

Education, Health and Lands Department.

Pro. No. 225.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D. 2428-G./30, DATED THE 19TH JULY 1930.

Pro. No. 226.—ENDORSEMENTS FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D. 2476-G./30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Pro. No. 227.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D. 2476-G./30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

For information.

P. M. J.,—31-7-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—31-7-30.

Pro. No. 228.—ENDORSEMENT FROM FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 2476/G.-30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Pro. No. 229.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 2476/G.-30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM F. E. JAMES, ESQ., M.L.C., MADRAS, TO SIR FRANK NOYCE, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 15TH JULY 1930.

With reference to our conversation the other day on the subject of the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans, the following are the particulars of the scheme which is being considered in connection with the control and extermination of the pest *stephanoderas* :—

	Rs.
A. Recurring.	
1 Entomologist on Rs. 1,000 p.m.	12,000
1 Senior Assistant Entomologist Rs. 250—25—750	3,000
5 Assistant Entomologist Rs. 100—20—200 plus Rs. 20 special allowance	7,200
19 Fieldmen Rs. 30—4—50 plus Rs. 10 special allowance	4,800
Travelling	8,000
Contingencies	3,000
Laboratory equipment	2,000
1st year .	40,000
5 years Rs. 2,00,000 plus Rs. 19,800 increments .	2,19,800
Non-recurring.	
Laboratory .	20,000
Furniture and Equipment	8,000
Quarters for Entomologist, Senior Asst. and 5 Fieldmen	25,000
	53,000

It is hoped that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will contribute at least a lakh to the scheme, the balance being found by Mysore, Madras, and the U. P., A. S. I.

You will remember that I suggested that this expenditure would be very largely wasted if we are not able to prevent or control the import into India of the carrier of the bug. I do therefore trust that the Government of India will lose no time in taking steps necessary either totally to prohibit or to control the import of unroasted coffee beans. We should of course prefer total prohibition, but if there is objection to that we suggest as an alternative one port of control, which would, of course, naturally be Madras.

I shall be glad to furnish you with any further information relative to the subject which you would like to have.

The draft demi-official below to Mr. James may issue.

R. M. J.,—21-7-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—22-7-30.

F. NOYCE,—30-7-31.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANK NOYCE, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT, TO F. E. JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.L.C., MADRAS No. 1587/AGRI., DATED THE 31ST JULY 1930.

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th instant regarding the scheme for the control and extermination of the pest *Stephanoderas*. The matter come up before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and you will doubtless hear the result of the discussion from them in the course of a day or two. On our side, the question whether the import of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans into India should be absolutely prohibited or in the alternative limited to one sort is now engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India and I hope that it will be possible to arrive at an early decision in the matter.

Pro. No. 230.—LETTER FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. G. 650, DATED THE 4TH AUGUST 1930.

The question of the general prohibition of the import of coffee into India has already been under consideration of the Govt. of India. As a matter of fact such general prohibition was recommended by the Govt. of Madras, at the instance of the United Planters Association of South India, in the original proposals submitted to the Government of India in November 1925. At that time some doubt was entertained as to the advisability of the proposals, emanating as they did from the Planters Association, an interested party, and in consultation with the Commerce Department it was decided in the first instance to consult local Govts. in the matter

asking them to sound commercial opinion, if possible. The local Governments' replies are summarised on pages 13—16 of the notes in Agri. B. Jany. 1927, Nos. 102—114. As stated in para. 1 of Mr. Reid's note dated 15th October 1927 in Agri. B., July 1928, Nos. 128—139, the replies showed that the local Governments generally had no very decided views on the proposals. Most of them, however, agreed to prohibition of some sort. So far as commercial opinion was concerned, five out of the seven bodies whose views were intimated expressed themselves as opposed to general prohibition. The late Agril. Adviser (Dr. Clouston) had consistently been in favour of total prohibition but it will be seen from the notes especially Mr. Dalal's note dated 18th October 1927 and Mr. Bajpai's note dated 25th May 1928) in Agri. B., July 1928, Nos. 128-139, that this Department was not inclined to resort to such drastic measures unless other methods proved ineffective. The Commerce Department, who were consulted in the matter, also shared this view. That Department suggested that we might consider whether the prohibition of the import of coffee (other than roasted or ground) in bags would meet the case and the question was accordingly referred to the Madras Govt. for their views in the first instance. The local Govt.'s reply indicated that they were not in favour of the modified prohibition proposed as the potential carrier of the pest is the coffee bean itself and ~~now~~ they considered that the question of the prohibition of the importation of coffee into India required further consideration by the Govt. of India. The latter were, however, still averse from enforcing prohibition, all-India in scope, except as a last resort, and eventually a compromise was arrived at with the Govt. of Madras whereby prohibition was to be limited, for the time being at any rate, to the Madras Presidency. A notification was accordingly issued on 21st June 1930 under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, prohibiting with effect from 8th August 1930 the importation of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea, or, save where the import is from a place in India, by land. The Indian States of Travancore and Cochin and the Govts. of the French and Portuguese settlements in South India have also been asked to co-operate by prohibiting entirely the import of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans into their territories. The Mysore Govt. had already intimated that they had taken such action. The question of complete prohibition was, however, not to be dropped without further consideration and with the issue of the notification mentioned above giving effect to partial prohibition we have made it known that this question is now engaging the attention of the Govt. of India. A step in the direction of total prohibition has since been taken when, in a notification dated the 23rd July 1930 Agri. A July 1930, Nos. 11-19, we prohibited the import of coffee seeds by letter, sample or parcel post or otherwise than by sea.

The present position, therefore, is, that coffee seeds, unless they are roasted, can only enter India by sea other than by letter, sample or parcel post and at ports other than those in the Madras Presidency, and it is now for consideration whether further restrictions, if not total prohibition, are necessary in view of the alarming

disclosures made in recent communications from the Govt. of Mysore and Govt. of Madras to the effect that the dreaded pest *stephanoderes* has in not a few instances already been found in imported coffee. The position must be serious for the Planters' Association of South India have formulated a scheme, involving considerable expenditure, to exterminate or control the pest and the Coorg Administration has obtained the services of an Entomologist from Mysore to inspect certain estates suspected of being infected with the pest.

That the situation is not viewed with the same apprehension by the South India Chamber of Commerce is apparent from their recent letter of 4th August 1930 in which they complain, without desiring to enter into the merits of the question, that they were not made aware of the circumstances which led the Govt. of India "to take the drastic step of totally prohibiting the import of raw coffee" and that sufficient notice of the order was not given to importers and dealers. The Chamber also state that the Govt. of India's notification on the subject does not appear to be clear on the point as to what extent the restrictions would operate on foreign coffee imported in the first instance into some port in Northern India for ultimate consumption in the south. If the above charges are to be laid at anyone's door it must be at that of the Govt. of Madras for, as regards the first point, it was for that Govt. to have consulted the Chamber at some time during the protracted period the proposals were under consideration; and secondly, with regard to the period of notice given in our notification dated 21st June 1930 this was fixed at six weeks (counting from the date the notification appeared in the *Gazette of India*) which was considered sufficient by the local Govt. With regard to the question of the notification not being clear on the point specified it may be stated that the restrictions given effect to therein do not operate to prevent foreign coffee finding its way into South India through a northern port. *vide* the opening portion of para 2 of Secy's note dated 8th January 1930) and the Chamber may be informed accordingly. It would seem from the Chamber's letter that they are not likely to be enamoured of the idea of total prohibition in which case their views would accord with the consensus of opinion among commercial bodies whose views were previously obtained and are referred to above in this note. So far as local Govts. are concerned, as already stated their views obtained about four years ago on the question of total prohibition were not very decided. Most of them agreed to a partial measure of prohibition only. It is likely, however, that if they were now acquainted with the recent developments which seriously threaten the coffee growing industry in India they would agree to the prohibition now in force being extended in scope if not actually made absolute. As stated in the concluding portion of para. 2 of Mr. Burt's note at Appendix I the growers interests should be regarded as more important than considerations of import trade and on this ground the proposal for complete prohibition has everything in its favour. In para. 1 of his note dated 28th May 1930 and also in the concluding portion of his note dated 19th June 1930 Secretary has stated that in his opinion the Mysore Darbar have now

made out an unanswerable case for total prohibition.

The question of prohibiting the importation of coffee from specified countries only is out of the question (*vide* para. 3 of Mr. Dalal's note dated 18th October 1927 and the concluding portion of Sir. G. Rainy's note dated 28th March 1928 in Agri. B. July 1928, Nos. 128—139, and para. 3 of Mr. Burt's note but as an alternative to complete prohibition it has been suggested by the Govt. of Mysore (on the advice of Dr. Coleman their Director of Agriculture) that imports of unroasted coffee should be limited to one port only, preferably Madras, where effective arrangements could be made for its careful treatment on barges before landing. The United Planters Association of South India believe that there may be no great objection to allowing imported coffee to be roasted and ground while in bond at the port of import if that would assist matters and suggest that this might be considered in connection with Dr. Coleman's proposals. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, however considers that the suggested treatment of coffee at one port, where import would be permitted, may be impossible in practice as the effect of fumigation on commercial quantities is very doubtful. Accordingly he arrives at the conclusion that all import except in small quantities for seed purposes should be prohibited. In para. 8 of his note Mr. Burt has also suggested certain alternatives to total prohibition but all such alternatives may be left over for consideration in the event only of it being finally decided that it would be inadvisable to enforce total prohibition. Before arriving at a final decision on the question of such prohibition it would appear to be necessary, as already indicated, again to consult local Govts. in the matter. In this event the Madras Govt., who may be included in the reference, may be asked particularly to obtain the views of the South India Chamber of Commerce and they may also be addressed as suggested in para. 9 of Mr. Burt's note dated 27th November 1929 (Appendix I) regarding the special steps that would be necessary if 'robusta' coffee seed needed for planting purposes are not to be included in the scope of the general prohibition. In this connection attention is invited to the concluding portion of para. 3 of the Madras Govt's. letter of 23rd May 1930.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may see again for favour of remarks before any further action is taken.

R. M. J.,—22-8-30.

The Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, may now be requested under rule 7 to favour us with his advice.

M. I. RAHIM,—23-8-30.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce have, of course, hit on the weak spot in the present procedure in asking to what extent the restriction operates on coffee imported in the first instance into some port in Northern India for ultimate consumption in the South. We have recognised the unsatisfactory nature of partial prohibition but were anxious to stop the biggest hole with as little delay as possible.

2. We should be glad to know if the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sees any reason to alter the views expressed in Mr. Burt's note dated 27th November 1929 (Appendix I) in the light of later developments.

3. The letter from the Hony. Secretary, Southern India Chamber of Commerce should be acknowledged (action taken separately).

F. NOYCE,—25-8-30.

Pro. No. 231—TO SOUTH INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE No. 1787 DATED THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1930.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

We adhere to the opinion previously expressed. In this connection copy of a note by the Agriculture Expert is placed below.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—6-9-30.

Since I noted on 27th November 1929, (Appendix I) we have received definite information that *Stephanoderes hempei* has reached India and that several estates in Mysore and Madras are infected. Both administrations are engaged in 'clean-up' measures and it is of the greatest importance to stop any further arrivals of this pest. The notification prohibiting the import of coffee at Madras ports is already in force. Action has still to be taken to prevent the importation of unroasted coffee at other ports—this is now more urgent than ever.

2. The Mysore Durbar have made out a strong case for the prohibition of imports of unroasted coffee at all ports and point out that nothing less than this will adequately protect Mysore and Coorg. As a possible alternative, Dr. Coleman suggests the restriction of the imports of unroasted coffee to one port (Madras) and to permit it there only on condition that it is treated on barges before landing; he does not specify the method of treatment or give any special reason for carrying out the treatment on barges.

3. In my note, (Appendix I) I suggested two possible alternatives to total prohibition of import of unroasted coffee, viz.,

- (a) Sterilisation by steam heating at the port of entry,
- (b) Roasting in bond.

The latter course was permitted as a temporary measure in the case of two consignments which came in just after the notification issued. I suggested that the Imperial Entomologist should be consulted as to the feasibility of these alternatives.

4. Until the question has been examined by an entomologist conversant with the life history of this pest, I am unable to say that roasting in bond, involving possibly the storage of infected coffee for some time, would be a satisfactory protection. There are difficulties in accepting Dr. Coleman's suggestion that, if treatment at the Port of entry be permitted, imports should be limited to one port, viz., Madras. An arrangement of this nature was

possible in the case of American cotton imports, because the imports at other ports had been negligible over a series of years: this is not so for coffee. If sterilisation, or roasting in bond, is permitted, probably it would have to be allowed at Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay as well as at Madras—provided, of course, that the port authorities and Local Governments would undertake the necessary arrangements.

A "

It seems to me that the correct course in the light of present information is to extend the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee to all ports. Doubtless Maritime Local Governments other than Madras will have to be consulted again but, in view of the extreme urgency of the matter, they will doubtless agree. They may be told that the possibility of relaxing the prohibition and permitting of imports on the condition of adequate sterilisation before landing is being examined. There would be no harm in obtaining their views at the same time on the question of limiting imports to one port for all India, viz., Madras, should sterilisation arrangements be found possible. They should be asked for a reply within a specified period.

It is important to secure the co-operation of the Kathiawar ports. So far as I know they have no import trade in coffee of any magnitude but sugar is imported at some of them from Java and coffee might easily follow. The Okha port authorities would probably grasp at any opportunity of taking any trade which was leaving Bombay. The alternatives are:—

- (1) to issue the new notification, if prohibition is decided on, and ask the Kathiawar States to co-operate. This is open to a risk that a trade might spring up while the States were considering the matter, or
- (2) to address them at once explaining the proposal and asking if they would co-operate.

They do not produce coffee themselves and the problems of Madras, Mysore and Coorg will probably leave them cold but we may hope for their co-operation since they can hardly have any important trade in coffee at present. If they decline to co-operate, the import of unroasted coffee by land would have to be stopped at the "Viramgam line". For this reason I prefer the second alternative.

5. I propose to visit Madras almost immediately and see what further information I can get as to the possibility of sterilisation or roasting in bond.

6. There remains the important question of the control of coffee seed intended for planting. We have recently prohibited the importation of coffee seed by parcel post thus stopping a dangerous loophole. But it will be observed from Dr. Coleman's note that he thinks that coffee estates are prepared to evade the law to secure "Robusta" seed and I am convinced that there must be some recognised method for importing coffee seed for planting but in limited quantities and under proper control. The present scare and the influence of the Madras and Mysore Departments will probably make the importation of Robusta seed improbable for the

present—but this cannot be relied on and I propose to discuss the matter also at Madras.

* * * * *

B. C. BURT,—6-9-30.

Department of E., H. and Lands.

Pro. No. 232.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY,
UNITED PLANTERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH
INDIA, No. 5309, DATED THE 8TH SEPTEMBER
1930.

The first thing to be done is to address local Governments, other than Madras, as at 'A' in para. 4 of Mr. Burt's note dated 6th September 1930. Draft put up. A draft to the Secretary, South India Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the points raised in his letter of 4th August 1930 is also for approval. As Mr. Burt proposes to discuss, during his forthcoming visit to Madras, the important question of the control of coffee seed intended for planting and as the South India Chamber of Commerce can, with reference to our letter to them, address us direct if they have any objection to urge against general prohibition it now seems unnecessary to address* the Government of Madras as previously suggested at 'B' of office note dated 22nd August 1930. It will suffice if a copy of our letter to local Governments and of the correspondence with the South India Chamber of Commerce is endorsed to the Government of Madras.

2. After issue† of the drafts necessary action will be taken with reference to para. 4(2) of Mr. Burt's note dated 6th September 1930, if the suggestion made therein is accepted. Pending receipt of replies from local Governments the Imperial Entomologist may also as suggested by Mr. Burt be consulted‡ regarding the efficacy of sterilisation by steam heating and roasting in bond.

3. We shall doubtless be informed in due course of the results of Mr. Burt's visit to Madras where he proposes to discuss certain questions arising in this connection.

R. M. J.,—22-9-30.

Vice-chairman, I. C. of A. R., may see the draft before issue.

M. I. RAHIM,—26-9-30.

*They should be asked to communicate their views through the Government of Madras.

F. NOYCE,—3-10-30.

†I agree.

M. I. RAHIM,—26-9-30.

Yes.

F. NOYCE,—3-10-30.

†I agree.

M. I. RAHIM,—26-9-30.

Yes.

F. NOYCE,—3-10-30.

Mr. Burt tells me that he does not consider that the question of limiting imports of unroasted coffee to one port for the whole of India, viz., Madras, need be pursued and that he is not at all hopeful of the possibility of sterilisation or of roasting in bond but that he thinks these should be explored in consultation with the Imperial Entomologist.

2. Both drafts should go to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for concurrence or remarks before issue.

F. NOYCE,—3-10-30.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM F. E. JAMES, ESQ., M.L.C., MADRAS, TO SIR FRANK NOYCE, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS OF DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1930.

With reference to my interview in July, and my letter to you dated the 15th July on the subject of the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans, I write to enquire as to the stage at which the matter has now arrived.

In August over 200 bags of unroasted coffee beans came into Madras by rail from Calcutta. Alleppey also is receiving considerable quantities of this commodity. We are addressing the Railway Administration on the subject, and have already addressed the Agent to the Governor-General in Travancore. It is obvious however that these difficulties will constantly recur until total prohibition is in force.

The coffee season will shortly be in full swing, and my constituents are very anxious to know what is the exact position at present. If necessary they are prepared to send a deputation to see the Viceroy in November as they feel it is so essential to their interests that something should be done without delay.

I do hope that you can report definite progress.

Receipt of this should be acknowledged and Mr. James should be told that a further communication will follow. The best plan will be to send him a copy of our letter to Local Government as soon as it issues and to say that, in the circumstances, it does not seem necessary that the planting community should send a deputation to the Viceroy.

F. NOYCE,—3-10-30.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANK NOYCE, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT, TO F. E. JAMES, ESQ., M.L.C., MADRAS, NO. 2016-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH OCTOBER 1930.

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th September 1930 on the subject of the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans and to say that a further

communication on that subject will follow very shortly.

(Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.)

The Agricultural Expert Adviser to the Council has suggested certain amendments to both the drafts. They as well as his note (copy below) are for Education, Health and Lands Department's consideration.

M. S. A. HYDERI,—7-10-30.

I have made some amendments on the drafts. I do not think that it is necessary to say much about the import of unroasted coffee beans by rail into the Madras Presidency. We hope that the recent notification will discourage such imports though we have no machinery for stopping them. The second amendment in the letter to Local Governments is intended to make it clear that alternative 2 of the Government of India's letter of 13th April 1926 is no longer open for it is not now considered practicable to limit the prohibition of imports to known infected countries.

2. The object of the third amendment is to make it clear that we propose to require foreign coffee to be *both* roasted and ground before import. The Madras Government's recommendations on this point have varied slightly in the course of correspondence and at present we have only prohibited the import of unroasted coffee beans. After discussing the matter with Mr. Hilson, Director of Agriculture, Madras, and Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Government Entomologist, Madras, I am satisfied that it is very desirable that imported coffee should be *both* roasted and ground. This would probably mean that the trade would be confined to coffee in tins and we should get away from the trouble about *Stephanoderes* being carried in bags even though the coffee contained in the bag may have been freed from the pest. Further, if imports are limited to ground coffee, no question will arise as to whether the beans have been *adequately* roasted—a point on which Mr. Hilson laid some stress. It is not impossible that Java and other exporting countries might ship lightly roasted coffee to India to comply with the law and it would be difficult by ordinary examination to say that such coffee had been sufficiently roasted to kill all insects. There appears to be no wholesale trade in roasted coffee beans at present and it seems desirable to go the whole way and admit only ground foreign coffee.

3. As Sir Frank Noyce has noted, I do not consider that roasting in bond offers a practical alternative to prohibition of imports of unroasted coffee. I discussed the question with the Collector of Customs, Madras, but unfortunately he had not received any detailed reports as to how roasting in bond had worked at Tuticorin where it has been permitted for a few consignments as a temporary measure. In Madras, there is no bonded warehouse large enough or suitable for the purpose and, except temporarily, the Madras Port Trust have no spare warehouses. Roasting in bond therefore would mean roasting in private warehouses in Madras under Customs supervision.

There is no wholesale trade in roasted coffee beans at present and apparently no firms have large roasting machines. In 1929-30, Madras received about 33,000 cwt of foreign coffee, Tuticorin roughly twice that quantity and Dhanushkodi about 1/3rd as much as Madras. The roasting of an *average* of only 5 to 10 tons of coffee beans is no small under-taking without specially designed machinery and since coffee shipments are irregular, a higher capacity would be required. From an entomological point of view, it is impracticable to run the risk of unroasted coffee beans being stored for any length of time in Madras (or any other port) Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Hilson consider that the *Stephanoderes* can actually breed in stored coffee beans—the enormous number of live beetles found in a consignment of seed from the Belgian Congo which they examined, could not be explained any other way. Moreover the alternative food plants for *Stephanoderes* include groundnuts, castor, *Tephrosia*, *Crotalaria*, *Hibiscus* and *Ligustrum* plants occurring in Madras and many of them in the coastal belt. *Stephanoderes* does not necessarily breed on all of these hosts but it can feed on them thus facilitating its journey to the nearest coffee plantation. Hence roasting in bond is not a complete insurance unless carried out promptly and under strict quarantine conditions; this seems commercially unworkable.

4. The present notification regarding the import of coffee seed requires amendment. At present para. 7 of the notification of 1922 deals with coffee and Hevea rubber plants from America and para. 9 with coffee and Hevea rubber seeds from America whilst para. 8A (as amended) by notification 1541 of 23rd July 1930 prohibits the import of coffee seed by letter *parcel* or sample post or otherwise than by sea.

So far as coffee is concerned, the principal change necessary is to omit the words 'from America' both in para. 7 and in para. 9. We have had no proposal for altering the rules about Hevea rubber. I would therefore suggest that para. 7 be redrafted as follows:—

Hevea rubber plants and Hevea rubber seeds from America (including the West Indies) shall not be imported into British India by sea except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Para. 9 "Coffee plants and coffee seeds shall not be imported into British India by sea save by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency and at the port of Madras. The Director of Agriculture Madras Presidency shall take all measures necessary to ensure that such coffee plants and seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects."

The Director of Agriculture, Mysore, has already suggested that the Director of Agriculture, Madras, shall be the sole importing officer as he is at present for coffee seed from America. It would suit Madras, Mysore & Coorg to have any coffee seed which they may want imported by the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Mr. Hilson agrees with me that the recent total prohibition on the import of coffee seed by the parcel post should be retained in order not to have any loophole; he will import any seed that may be required as "ships parcels" and arrange for both examination and fumigation of the seed.

Coffee seeds are merely coffee beans that have not been "cured" in any way. In order that no loophole may be left, the import of coffee other than roasted *and* ground, by the parcel post should be prohibited when the new notification prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee at all ports is issued.

5. I am not optimistic about a disinfectant being found. Heat treatment of any kind would spoil the flavour, the usual fumigants—Hydrocyanic gas and Carbon bisulphide—are out of the question for a food stuff and the latter is too dangerous for commercial use. A bare possibility is fumigation with a mixture of carbon dioxide and carbon Non-oxide gases but careful experimental work would be necessary. The Imperial Entomologist might be consulted through the Director, Pusa Research Institute.

B. C. BURT,—7-10-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The drafts to local Govts. and to the Hony. Secy., Southern India Chamber of Commerce may now issue with the amendments suggested by Mr. Burt. A draft d.o. to Mr. James, *vide* Secy's. note of 3rd October 1930 is also for approval.

R. M. J.,—9-10-30.

M. I. RAHM,—9-10-30.

In my note dated 19th June 1930, I held that the Mysore Durbar had made out an unanswerable case for total prohibition—*vide* the Resident's letter No. 4216/89-1930 Ests., dated 22nd May 1930. Since then, there have been two important developments which have greatly strengthened that case. The first is the fact that the pest has been actually discovered on coffee estates in South India. How long it has been there or how it got there it is impossible to say, nor is it necessary to make any attempt to apportion the blame. All that need be said here is that the answer to those who, like the Times of India, throw all the blame on the Govt. of India on account of the delay in issuing the notification is that it is the planting community which has introduced the pest, as some of its members, although they knew the risk they were running by so doing, have persisted in obtaining seeds of high yielding varieties from Java. Be that as it may, we have to face the situation resulting from the existence of the pest in this country. An expensive scheme for dealing with it has been formulated by the Govt. of Madras, the Mysore Durbar and the United Planters' Association of Southern India and is under correspondence between them and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It is, I think, obviously no use going on with this scheme and taking steps to eradicate the pest if it is likely to be re-introduced at any moment.

2. That such re-introduction is very probable is clear from the second development which has occurred since the issue of our notification. This is the fact that consignments of unroasted coffee beans are finding their way into the Madras Presidency by rail from Calcutta. One consignment, I may mention, has also found its way into Madras from Alleppey, the Travancore port,

but I understood from Mr. Burt that this loophole has already been stopped, as the Travancore Durbar has taken action in regard to co-operation with us in the matter. Mr. James, the Planters' representative on the Madras Legislative Council, informs me that 200 bags of unroasted coffee beans came into Madras by rail from Calcutta in August. It is clear, therefore, that the additional cost of railway freight is not proving the deterrent to the import of unroasted coffee beans from other parts of India that we hoped it would.

4. In these circumstances, the case for total prohibition is very strong indeed. We cannot, however, impose it without consulting local Govts. again. It is, therefore, proposed to ask their views as in draft I below, explaining in detail the reasons which make total prohibition desirable.

5. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, whilst not discussing the merits of the existing partial prohibition, wants to know why it was not consulted before the notification issued and also complains of the shortness of the notice given. It is proposed to reply as in draft II below.

6. Mr. James, in his letter dated 27th September 1930, has raised the question of a deputation from the Planting community to the Viceroy urging total prohibition. If H. M. approves the action suggested above, it will, I think, suffice to send him a copy of our letter to local Govts. as soon as it issues and to say that in the circumstances, a deputation does not appear necessary.

7. Central Board of Revenue and Commerce Deptt. should see the drafts before issue.

8. The suggestions made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have been embodied in the drafts.

F. NOYCE,—10-10-30.

F[AZL-I.] H[USAIN],—11-10-30.

(Seen and concurred in by C. B. R. and Commerce Deptt.)

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The drafts may now issue.

R. M. J.,—15-10-30.

M. I. RAHIM,—17-10-30.

Pro. No. 233.—LETTER TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EXCEPT MADRAS, No. 2107-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

Pro. No. 234.—LETTER TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SOUTH INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 2108-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, ENDORSEMENT No. 2109-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANK NOYCE, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, TO F. E. JAMES ESQ., M.L.C., MADRAS, No. 2110-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

In continuation of my demi official No. 2016-Agri., dated 7th October 1930, I forward a copy of a letter which has been addressed to all local Governments asking for their views on the question of the total prohibition of the import of coffee into India other than roasted and ground. It is hoped that they will have no objection to the proposal and that it will be possible to give effect to it at an early date.

In the circumstances it does not seem necessary for the planting community to send a deputation to the Viceroy in the matter.

Pro. No. 235.—FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ENDORSEMENT No. D./4271 G./30, DATED THE 14TH OCTOBER 1930.

If we ever enforce total prohibition of the import of coffee unless roasted and ground, regarding which local Governments were addressed in our letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, there will be no need for co-operation between those Governments and the Mysore Government in the manner suggested by the latter as any coffee other than roasted and ground then imported into Mysore will be Indian grown only. In the meanwhile however we may, in deference to the wishes of the Mysore Government, pass on their request to the local Governments including Burma concerned for compliance as far as possible pending a decision on the general question of total prohibition. Draft submitted which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may see before issue. After issue, the file may be referred un-officially to the Director, Pusa, who may be asked to obtain the views of the Imperial Entomologist with reference to paragraph 3 of Mr. Burt's note dated 6th September 1930 and paragraphs 3 and 5 of his note dated the 7th October 1930.

R. M. J.,—30-10-30.

The draft may issue if it is considered proper that we should ask local Governments to appoint officers to issue certificates of origin. It would also facilitate work if the opinion* of the Imperial Entomologist is invited and received by the time we get replies from local Governments.

ARHTER HUSAIN.—30-10-30.

We must have the advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the Mysore Government proposal.

F. NOYCE,—31-10-30.

*This should be done as soon as possible.

F. NOYCE,—31-10-30.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Copy of a note of the Agricultural Expert to the Council with which the Vice-Chairman is in agreement is placed below. Mysore, it may be noted, has the power to prohibit import.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—21-12-30.

I have no doubt that what the Mysore Government wish to avoid is imported coffee raised in from the Bombay Presidency. Madras and Coorg are the only British provinces which produce coffee (apart from a trifling area in Burma), and we have already prohibited foreign coffee beans (unroasted) at Madras ports and asked the co-operation of the States concerned in South India. It seems to me that Mysore should prohibit the import of unroasted coffee beans into Mysore State unless accompanied by a certificate that the coffee was produced in British India, when that has been done it would be incumbent on the importer to secure the necessary certificate.

It seems rather much to ask all local Governments to appoint certifying officers when they have no direct interest in the matter.

B. C. BURT,—19-12-30.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Pro. No. 236.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, No. 1453/739-XIV, DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 237.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 894-A., DATED THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 238.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, No. 3198-D., DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 239.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM, No. 3273-E., DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 240.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, No. 6334-A./24, DATED THE 1ST DECEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 241.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 4234-D., DATED THE 3RD DECEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 242.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, No. 6465, DATED THE 5TH DECEMBER 1930.

Pro. No. 243.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 1307, DATED THE 13TH DECEMBER 1930.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, No. 549-AGRI., DATED THE 24TH DECEMBER 1930

Pro. No. 244.—FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, No. 3830, DATED THE 17TH DECEMBER 1930.

With reference to Mr. Burt's note dated 19th December 1930, a draft to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is put up which to save time may be sent separately (with relevant extract from these notes) to the Foreign and Political Department for favour of issue.

2. The replies to our circular No. 2107-Agri., dated 20th October 1930 are now complete and are summarised below. It will be seen that the consensus of opinion, both official and otherwise, is greatly in favour of the total prohibition of the import of coffee unless roasted and ground. The Govt. of Burma, among the local Govts., voice the only dissentient note. One of the reasons adduced by the Burma Govt. in support of their attitude is that there do not appear to be any re-exports of coffee from the province. This may be the case at present but if total prohibition is enforced in the rest of India, and Burma is excluded, the result might well be, as pointed out in para. 7 of Mr. Burt's note dated 27th November 1929 (Appendix I), that foreign coffee will be diverted to Rangoon for reshipment thence to the rest of India. Burma cannot therefore, be allowed to remain outside the general restrictions proposed. As we have not yet heard from the South India Chamber of Commerce with reference to our letter No. 2108-Agri., dated 20th October 1930 it is presumed that they have no comments to offer. We may, therefore, proceed to give effect to the proposals for the total prohibition of the import of coffee, other than roasted and ground, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency. As the file was for some considerable time with the I. C. of A. R. D. after issue of the draft to local Govts. the Impl. Entomologist has not yet been consulted with reference to para. 3 of Mr. Burt's note dated 6th September 1930 as read with paras. 3 and 5 of his note dated 7th October 1930 on the question of sterilisation or roasting in bond of imports of coffee. But this is perhaps now unnecessary in view of the almost unanimous acceptance of the proposal for total prohibition.

3. Action has yet to be taken with reference to the suggestion in para. 4 (2) of Mr. Burt's note dated 6th September 1930, regarding the question of enlisting the cooperation of the Kathiawar States in giving effect to the proposed general restrictions. A draft to the A. G. G., Western India States and to the Resident at Baroda is accordingly submitted for approval. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Dept. may see for remarks, if any, before it is referred to the F. and P. Deptt. for favour of issue.

4. With reference to para. 4 of Mr. Burt's note dated 19th October 1930, in view of the fact that "import" under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, as recently amended, means the bringing or taking by sea, land or air, and as it is clear that any prohibition or restriction that may be imposed on the importation of goods into British India must be held to apply to all importations whether by post or otherwise it would appear to meet the requirements of the case if rule 8-A. of the rules under the Act is omitted altogether and rules 7 and 9 redrafted as follows :—

"7. Hevea rubber plants and Hevea rubber seeds from America (including the West Indies) shall not be imported into British India except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency."

"9. Coffee plants and unroasted or unground coffee seeds shall not be imported into British India save by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency. Provided that the said Director shall take all measures necessary to ensure that such coffee plants and seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects."

Our notification of 21st June 1930 will simultaneously have to be cancelled.

5. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Deptt. may see for final comments before the amendment is put into draft form and referred to the C. B. R. and Commerce and Legislative Deptts. before issue.

6. A copy of the proposed notification, when issued, may be forwarded, through the proper channels, to the Indian States and Foreign Settlements concerned in South India who may be asked to take steps to prohibit the import into their territories of unground, as well as unroasted, coffee beans.

R. M. J.,—14-1-31.

E. B. H.,—16-1-31.

I venture to submit that the draft to the Resident in Mysore which is based on Mr. Burt's note of 19th December 1930 *ante* is not a proper reply to the request of the Mysore Durbar in their letter to the Resident, Mysore. The object of the Government of Mysore in their desire to have officers appointed by Provincial Governments, to certify that a particular consignment of coffee is Indian grown, is probably to ensure that the certificate comes from a proper authority. If this is not done the importer might find it difficult to secure the necessary certificate.

Draft to Resident at Baroda may issue.

AKHTER HUSSAIN,—16-1-31.

Local Govt. have been so prompt in replying to our letter of October 20th that it seems to me that there is no necessity to issue either of these drafts, now that we know that they are practically unanimously in favour of total prohibition of the import of unroasted and unground coffee seed. Total prohibition will solve the problem put to us by Mysore and as we are now so near it, it seems hardly worth while asking for the co-operation of the Kathiawar States and Baroda until it has actually been decided on. No useful purpose would be served by holding up the issue of orders until we get their reply—in fact there is every

reason why we should not further delay—and yet they might possibly resent the issue of orders until they had replied. Perhaps Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would kindly advise on this point.

2. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will doubtless agree that total prohibition should now be enforced. We should also be glad to have its advice as to the contention of the Govt. of Burma that prohibition is unnecessary. It will, I think, be sufficient to explain to the Govt. of Burma, when we issue the notification, that the reason why it is considered necessary that the prohibition should apply to Burma is that pointed out by Mr. Burt, namely that otherwise there would be a danger of the introduction of the pest to India through foreign coffee diverted to Rangoon for reshipment to the rest of India. The prohibition in regard to Burma will, in all probability, only be in force for a few months in any case, after which Burma will be free to do as it likes.

3. Will Imperial Council of Agricultural Research also kindly say whether the amendments in the Rules under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act suggested in para. 4 of the office note will meet the case?

F. NOYCE,—29-1-31.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Copy of a note by the Agricultural Expert to the Council, with which the Vice-Chairman is in agreement, is placed below.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—9-2-31.

1. I agree with Sir Frank Noyce that we should first prohibit the importation of coffee unless roasted and ground into British India (save by the Director of Agriculture, Madras) and then ask the Baroda and Kathiawar States to co-operate. If the notification forbids the importing of coffee other than coffee produced in India into British India *by land or sea* the import of foreign coffee into British India *via* a Kathiawar port would be illegal and the coffee could be stopped at the Viramgam line if the Kathiawar States fail to cooperate—as they may.

2. I agree that Burmah cannot be omitted. If when Burmah is separated from India the new Government of Burmah fails to prohibit the import of coffee into Burmah India will have to prohibit the import of coffee from Burmah. We need not take up that point at present. When Burmah is separated from India there will have to be a proper agreement between the two countries on the whole question of preventing the import of foreign pests and diseases.

In the notification the prohibition should specify *coffee beans or seeds* so that there may be no loophole.

B. C. BURT.

Draft notification submitted. It is presumed that the proviso to the Order published with our notification of 21st June 1930 (which will now have to be cancelled) together with the corresponding schedules will be retained in the new Order. It will be as well for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Deptt. to see again before the draft is sent to the Central Board of

Revenue and the Commerce and Legislative Depts. before issue.

E. B. H.,—26-2-31.

F. NOYCE,—2-3-31.

I. C. of A. R.

Copy of a note by the Agricultural Expert Adviser to the Council, with which the Vice-Chairman is in general agreement, is placed below.

M. S. A. HYDARI,—4-3-31.

As regards the reference to the Director of Agriculture, Madras in the draft notification it would of course be possible to deal with this point by executive instructions but it seems to be desirable that the notification itself should make it clear that a statutory duty is imposed on the Director of Agriculture, Madras, as the one person in all-India permitted to import coffee seed or plants. If it is made clear in the notification that a statutory obligation rests on the Director of Agriculture it will strengthen his hands in dealing with applications as well as emphasising the importance of adequate care.

2. The only other question which arises is whether it is still necessary to require that unroasted coffee produced in India and conveyed to a port in South India should still need a certificate of origin or whether we should simply prohibit the importation of unroasted coffee not produced in India. The principal traffic affected is Mysore coffee which is shipped from Marmagao to Mangalore. We could relax the restriction so far as Mysore coffee is concerned provided that we could be certain that no unroasted foreign coffee would be imported at Marmagao but not otherwise [see my note of 15th November 1929, para. 6(4) (Appendix I)].

In July 1930 the Government of Portuguese Settlements in India were requested through the Government of Bombay to take steps entirely to prohibit the import of unroasted coffee beans. No reply to that request has been received. We must therefore be prepared to stop consignments of foreign coffee beans at Castle Rock and Mysore coffee will require a certificate of origin.

3. As regards the actual wording, I suggest two verbal amendments:—

(a) In section 7 instead of "including the west Indies" I prefer "or from the West Indies".

(b) In para. 9 "unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds" is an awkward phrase. I suggest "Coffee plants, coffee seeds or coffee beans shall not be imported, etc." amending the second proviso to read "Provided also that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply to roasted and ground coffee or to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin, etc."

B. C. BURT.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM R. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, ESQ., M.L.A., TO SIR FRANK NOYCE, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 22ND MARCH 1931.

I have been asked by some of the coffee planters in South India to make the following representations to you. The importation of unground and unroasted coffee from Java into India has resulted in the spread of some kind of disease in the coffee plants in South India and as a preventive measure the Government of Madras have prohibited the importation of such coffee into ports in the Madras Presidency. Though the Government of Madras have taken prompt action in this matter, it seems that coffee from Java is imported in the ports of the other Presidencies and reaches the South Indian market ultimately. This defeats the whole action of the Madras Government and the coffee planters are anxious that some action should be taken by the Governments of the other provinces also in this matter. May I request you to kindly examine this question and do something in this matter if possible? I hope that as a matter relating to agriculture this comes under the purview of your Department.

With best wishes.

1. As regards para. 1 of Mr. Burt's note we may decide to retain the reference to the Director of Agriculture, Madras in the draft notification. There is a precedent for this—*vide* the reference to Mr. Krumbiegel in para. 3 of the main order under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act.

2. With regard to para. 2 of Mr. Burt's note it is presumed that he is agreeable to the system of certificates of origin, *vide* the "third" and "fourth" schedules appended to the draft notification—being retained also in regard to imports of coffee produced in Travancore* and Cochin. If and when we are satisfied that the Govts. of French and Portuguese India and the maritime Indian States have taken proper steps to prohibit the import of foreign coffee into their territories (and on this point enquiry will be made after issue of the draft notification) we can consider whether it will be sufficient merely to prohibit the importation of unroasted or unground coffee not produced in India.

3. We may accept the verbal amendments suggested in para. 3 of Mr. Burt's note except that in order to avoid ambiguity we may, perhaps insert the word "generally" after the words "roasted and ground coffee" in the amendment suggested by him to the second proviso in the draft notification.

4. The file may now go to the Legislative and Commerce Depts. and to the C. B. R.—*vide* Secy.'s note dated the 28th February 1931.

5. Draft reply to Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's d.o. of the 22nd instant is for approval.

E. B. H.,—24-3-31.

AKHTER HUSAIN,—24-3-31.

*In this connection please see the papers leading up to the issue of our notification No. 2552-Agri., dated the 24th December 1930 (B. July 1928, Nos. 128-129).

We may ask Legislative Deptt. kindly to scrutinise the draft notification before the file goes to the C. B. R. and Commerce Deptt.

Issue. F. NOYCE,—24-3-31.

F. NOYCE,—24-3-31.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANK NOYCE, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, TO R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, ESQ., M.L.A., No. 481-A., DATED THE 26TH MARCH 1931.

Will you kindly refer to your letter of the 22nd instant regarding restrictions on the import of unground or unroasted coffee into India. It was the Govt. of India who at the instance of the Govt. of Madras, in their notification No. 1343-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930 prohibited the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import was from a place within India, by land. They were fully aware when issuing the notification that the protection it afforded was limited in scope as it did not prevent the import at ports outside the Madras Presidency of coffee which might find its way into consumption in the South of India. But they were anxious to close the most likely source of infection with as little delay as possible pending a decision on the wider question of the total prohibition of the importation of unroasted or unground coffee which has been engaging their attention for some time past. Local Govts. have been consulted with regard to such general prohibition and it is hoped that a decision in the matter will be arrived at very shortly.

Commerce Department.

Formal amendments have been suggested.

G. H. SPENCE,—25-3-31.

The views of this Dept. on the complete prohibition of the import of coffee beans, other than roasted and ground will be found in the progs. B., Agri. July 1928, Nos. 128-129. It will be observed that in view of the very considerable imports of coffee, other than roasted and ground, into Madras and Bombay, it was thought that interference should be limited to the minimum essential to prevent the introduction of the beetle and we suggested the prohibitions of imports of coffee in bags, but the E., H & L. Dept. for good reasons decided that such prohibition, would not cure the evil—*vide* J S.'s note of 13th January 1930 and p. 7 *ante*. Important developments have since strengthened the case for complete prohibition *i.e.* (1) the pest has actually been discovered on coffee estates in South India and (2) the consignments of unroasted coffee beans are finding their way into Madras Presidency by rail from Calcutta, we may agree to total prohibition being enforced.

N. D.,—26-3-31.

As the local Govts. and the interests consulted by them have generally agreed to the total

prohibition of imports of coffee seeds and beans this Dept. may agree to the proposal. When the prohibition was first applied to imports into the Madras Presdy. a period of notice was given, at our suggestion, in the interests of the importing trade, and it is for consideration whether we should suggest that such a notice should also be given now. The local Govt's. and the interests consulted by them have not, however, demanded this. }

LADLI PERSHAD,—26-3-31.

J. C. B. DRAKE,—27-3-31.

[PROPOSAL CONCURRED IN BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.]

Department of E., H. and Lands.

The draft notification, as formally amended by the Legis. Deptt., may now issue. It will be seen that the Commerce Deptt. do not consider that a period of notice should be given in the present notification as was done in our notification of 21st June 1930.

E. B. H.,—30-3-31.

AKHTER HUSAIN,—30-3-31.

In October last, all local Govts., except Madras, whose views on the subject we knew, were asked if they had any objection to the extension to all ports in British India of the existing restrictions on the import of coffee under which the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or unless the import is from a place within India, by land is prohibited, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of the pest *Stephanoderes Hampei*. With the exception of the Govt. of Burma, local Govts. are unanimously in favour of total prohibition. The I. C. of A. R. and the Commerce Department agree that total prohibition should now be enforced.

2. The Govt. of Burma contend that total prohibition is unnecessary on the ground that there do not appear to be any re-exports of coffee from that Province to India. The I. C. of A. R. points out, however, that there probably would be if total prohibition were not enforced for Burma as well as India proper, as there would be a distinct danger of the introduction of the pest, against which we are legislating, into India through foreign coffee diverted to Rangoon for shipment to India proper. In these circumstances, the prohibition should, for the present, apply to Burma. We may explain to the Govt. of Burma why this has been thought necessary when the notification issues. The prohibition in regard to Burma will in all probability only be in force for a few months in any case, after which Burma will be free to do as she likes.

3. H. M.'s approval is, therefore, sought to the issue of the draft notification below which prohibits the imports of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds into all ports in British

* I do not think we need ask for this.

J. C. B. DRAKE.

India, unless they have been actually produced in India and are covered by a certificate of origin.

F. NOYCE,—30-3-31.

F[AZL-I.] H[USAIN],—1-4-31.

Pro. No. 245.—NOTIFICATION NO. 534-AGRI.,
DATED THE 1ST APRIL 1931.

ENDORSEMENT NO. 539-AGRI., DATED THE IDEM
TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINIS-
TRATIONS (EXCEPT BURMA); DIRECTOR IMPERIAL
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH,
PUSA; COMMERCE DEPARTMENT; ARMY DE-
PARTMENT; CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE;
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT;
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT; IMPERIAL COUNCIL
OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT;
CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, CALCUTTA; HIS MAJESTY'S TRADE
COMMISSIONER, CALCUTTA DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

With reference to para. 2 of Secy.'s note of
29th January 1931 a draft to the Govt. of Burma
is put up. The usual drafts to the India Office
and the Director, Imperial Institute of Entomo-
logy, are also for approval.

E. B. H.,—6-4-31.

AKHTER HUSAIN,—3-4-31.

F. NOYCE,—7-4-31.

Pro. No. 246.—TO THE INDIA OFFICE, NO. 110-
AGRI., DATED THE 9TH APRIL 1931.

Pro. No. 247.—TO THE DIRECTOR, IMPERIAL
INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY, LONDON,
NO. 596-AGRI., DATED THE 9TH APRIL 1931.

Pro. No. 248.—TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BURMA, NO. 597-AGRI., DATED THE 9TH
APRIL 1931.

We may now address Indian States and
Foreign Settlements in India inviting their
co-operation. The following drafts are for
approval:—

- (1) to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
- (2) to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. in the States
in Western India and to the Resident
at Baroda, and,
- (3) to the Govts. of Madras and Bombay
and to the A. G. G., Madras States.

The drafts may be sent to the F. and P.
Deptt. for favour of issue.

E. B. H.,—28-4-31.

AKHTER HUSAIN,—28-4-31.

F. NOYCE,—30-4-31.

[NOTES IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.]

We may issue the draft.

G. M. C.,—5-5-31.

M. SMITH,—6-5-31.

Yes. Foreign side should also see as
Portuguese and French Govts. are to be
addressed through Bombay.

H. A. F. METCALFE,—7-5-31.

Department of E., H. and Lands.

Pro. Nos. 249—251.—FROM THE FOREIGN AND
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ENDORSEMENT
NO. D-1474-G/31, DATED THE 18TH MAY
1931.

Pro. No. 252.—FROM THE FOREIGN AND
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ENDORSEMENT
NO. D-1607-G/31, DATED THE 21ST MAY
1931.

For information.

E. B. H.,—28-5-31,

AKHTER HUSAIN,—30-5-31.

Pro. No. 253.—LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT
OF MADRAS, NO. DATED THE 8TH JUNE
1931.

Draft endt. to the Central Board of Revenue
submitted.

E. B. H.,—22-6-31.

AKHTER HUSAIN,—23-6-31.

Pro. No. 254.—TO THE CENTRAL BOARD OF
REVENUE, ENDORSEMENT NO. 1119-AGRI.,
DATED THE 27TH JUNE 1931.

APPENDIX I TO NOTES.

In the earlier discussions it was assumed, firstly, that the principal danger of importing the pest "*stephanoderes hampei*" lay in the importation of "*Robusta*" coffee seed for planting, secondly it was believed that the bags in which the coffee was imported constituted the principal danger. These assumptions have now proved to be incorrect. I have had the advantage of discussing the case with the Director of Agriculture, Madras, whilst at Indore and of seeing his file. The present position is that we now know that imports of unroasted coffee beans for consumption are as dangerous as the importation of seed and that imported coffee (from Java where the pest is so common that the Agricultural Department reported that they could not supply insect-free beans for planting) is reaching bazaars in the coffee producing districts. Samples from commercial lots of cured Java beans have been examined by the Government Entomologist, Madras, and found to be extensively bored dead specimens of insects have been identified as *stephanoderes hampei* and the identification confirmed. Live specimens of *Stephanoderes hampei* have been found in beans imported for planting and the identification confirmed by the Imperial Entomologist and the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. The history of the pest in other countries, e.g., Brazil, shows that the curing of the beans for the market cannot be relied on to kill the pest. The case for immediate action to protect the Indian coffee growing industry is therefore complete as the dangerous character of the pest is a matter of common knowledge.

2. It may be pointed out that India is more than self-supporting at present in regard to coffee production, imports being only some 32,000 cwt. per annum and exports some 140,000 cwt. per annum. The growers interest is, therefore, by far the most important and should not be sacrificed to any considerations of import trade.

3. It is out of the question to prohibit the importation of coffee from specified countries only—the risk is too great as our entomological intelligence from some coffee growing countries is very scanty.

4. In my opinion nothing but complete prohibition of the import of coffee beans, unless roasted or adequately sterilised, at all Indian ports will be really effective. I cannot find any data to support the assumption that the additional railway freight from Calcutta or Bombay to Madras, or to Mysore, would kill the import trade. On the contrary, prohibition of import at Southern India ports only would most likely result in increased imports at other ports and the transport of coffee to Madras by rail. If Java has a large quantity of low grade coffee to market she will sell it at whatever price she can get—we know how she has been able to cut sugar prices. A further consideration is that the Mysore coffee growing area is much nearer to Bombay (which is the second coffee importing port in order of magnitude) than the Madras coffee districts. In Mysore there are considerable areas of abandoned or semi-abandoned coffee where the pest might exist and multiply for years before it was reported.

5. The Madras Government are clearly anxious that there should be no further delay and doubtless for that reason have concurred in a limited measure of protection. To stop imports at South India ports would give a large measure of protection temporarily and allow of other Governments being consulted regarding a general prohibition of imports of unroasted coffee beans.

6. I suggest that the following immediate action be taken:—

(1) A notification should be issued at once prohibiting the import by sea of unroasted coffee beans at all ports in the Madras Presidency. Such prohibition not to apply to coffee produced in India if covered by a certificate of origin in the form prescribed in the notification.

(2) A copy of the notification should be sent to the Indian States concerned asking them to enforce similar prohibitions. Travancore and Cochin have always co-operated in matters of this kind and will doubtless act at once when the position is explained and the Government of India notification issued.

(3) Portuguese and French territories should be asked to enforce similar prohibitions. I do not anticipate any difficulty from the French settlements as there are already some order, in force for excluding this Pest from French Colonies where it does not exist. (Paris Notification of 1926, I think). Portuguese India may not be so easy at the powers of the local authorities may be limited.

(4) Until the Portuguese authorities have put a satisfactory prohibition in force, all coffee entering British India from Marmagao (whether *via*, Castle Rock by sea from Marmagao) should be covered by a certificate of origin. We only wish to allow Mysore coffee to pass foreign coffee should be prohibited.

(5) The Mysore State should be informed of the action taken and asked to co-operate in preventing foreign coffee beans (unroasted) from entering Mysore territory by any route.

It should be explained that Mysore coffee will be allowed to enter Madras freely but that certificates of origin are necessary to prevent foreign coffee entering Southern India *via* Marmagao.

7. Having dealt with this urgent item, the question of complete prohibition of unroasted coffee beans should be taken up with other Governments. Bombay is mainly concerned but also Calcutta (as an alternative port) I do not see why Rangoon should be omitted. We do not want it used as an alternative route to Madras or to have to stop imports of coffee from Rangoon to Madras. At present much of the Java coffee enters Madras *via* Colombo but it could easily be shipped to Rangoon and re-exported from there.

8. There are two alternatives to prohibiting the import of unroasted beans entirely *viz*:—

(a) To admit unroasted beans after sterilisation by steam heating at the port of entry.

(b) To permit of roasting *in bond*.

These might be examined by the Imperial Entomologist. There is a small import of high class coffee into India and the

importers might prefer these alternatives in order to be able to supply freshly roasted coffee to their customers.

9. The proposed prohibition will entirely exclude 'Robusta' coffee seed for planting. This should be pointed out to the Madras Government. If they need 'Robusta' seed for planting they should work out proper methods of disinfection and submit them for approval in order that the conditions under which coffee seed for planting

may be imported can be defined. Inspection of the seed is not enough nor is a routine fumigation adequate for an insect which is well-hidden in the bean. If imports of coffee seed are to be permitted they must satisfy conditions which will secure that insects are destroyed—and the seed left uninjured. A sufficiently lengthy treatment with HCN gas would probably do but this should be ascertained by experiment.

B. C. BURT,—27-11-29.

APPENDIX II TO NOTES.

(COPY OF NOTE RECORDED ON FILE REGARDING CO-OPERATION OF INDIAN STATES, IN (A) RESEARCH AND (B) PREVENTION OF IMPORTATION OF PESTS AND DISEASES.)

The cotton seed file has been returned to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, who asked for it; they may be asked to let us see it again when they have received replied from Baroda and Cutch to the Government of India's proposals to restrict the import of cotton seed entirely to seed required for experimental purposes and to admit such consignments only at the Port of Bombay, and there subject to inspection and fumigation by an officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee—power to import being also restricted to certain officers mentioned in the schedule. The replies from the other States are instructive; Travancore, Cochin, Morvi, Junagadh, Jafraabad have agreed to the Government of India's proposals, as have also the French and Portuguese Settlements in India. The Kathiawar Maritime States of Bhavnagar, Navanagar and Porbunder have only provisionally agreed that the importation of cotton seed into India should be restricted to the Port of Bombay. They all reserve their rights to import foreign cotton seed at those ports in future, should the trade become very important, subject however to an undertaking that they will carry out fumigation by a method approved by the Government of India. Bhavnagar makes a further stipulation that in years of scarcity if foreign cotton seed is required for cattle food they will be free to import it, subject to fumigation by a method approved by the Government of India.

As regards restrictions on the importation of American cotton to the Port of Bombay, the present position is similar. The French settlements, the Portuguese Settlements, Travancore, Junagadh, Morvi, Jafraabad have all agreed to the Government of India's proposals, but the more important Maritime States of Kathiawar, namely, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Porbunder and Navanagar have only temporarily prohibited the import of American cotton and they reserve their right to import it after fumigation on their providing suitable fumigation plant, should the trade become of importance to them. In fact Baroda definitely says that their prohibition is temporary until fumigation equipment is provided.

The States are of course jealous of their treaty rights in regard to the ports, but this apart, there are definite reasons why Bhavnagar would not agree to an unqualified acceptance of the Government of India's proposals in regard to cotton seeds, and why Baroda has only made a temporary prohibition in the case of American cotton. The importation of African cotton seed into Bhavnagar provides a cheap source of cattle food in a year of scarcity; such years unfortunately are not infrequent in Kathiawar, and Bhavnagar has a large milch cattle population. The Baroda State hope to develop Port Okha as a first class port for foreign trade and the point which they pressed before the Central Cotton Committee was that Port Okha is conveniently situated for Ahmedabad mills and that consignments of American cotton for Port Okha might make all the difference as to whether large steamers had sufficient freight for that port or not.

It will be seen that the two measures advocated by the Central Cotton Committee involves restriction of dangerous imports to a single port for the whole of India, thus going very far beyond the procedure which would have been followed, had the States passed their own laws on the lines of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act. All States at once agreed to co-operate in keeping out any specified insect pest and all were quite willing to pass laws or orders requiring fumigation. The practical difficulty that had to be overcome was whether the small Maritime States could in fact adequately carry out fumigation and enforce their own prohibitions.

I quite agree that had the importance of the ports of Maritime States been realised when the Destructive Insects and Pests Act was passed and their general adherence to the policy of the Government of India secured, we should have had less trouble over American cotton and foreign cotton seed, but I can think of no possible way in which the British India Act., and notifications by the Governor General in Council under that Act, could be extended to Indian States. We could of course ask the States to pass similar Acts and issue similar notifications, but the reply from the small States would probably be that no Act was necessary and that if the Government of India would bring to their notice any specific danger, they would co-operate as usual in imposing such prohibitions as might prove necessary. The Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 is purely an enabling Act and the whole machinery for enforcement consists in notifications by the Government of India and rules by local Governments. Notifications are added to from time to time as specified sources of danger are detected; so that even in British India the Act is not watertight since we are dependent on information of dangerous imports before we can issue notifications restricting them.

Only the larger States would frame Acts and notifications, the smaller States would proceed by executive order. It may be noted that Cochin and Travancore have already passed Plant Pest and Diseases Acts and have issued notifications similar to those in force in British India.

A qualified adherence to our policy by the Kathiawar States was only secured after a full discussion with State representatives at the Central Cotton Committee and even then with difficulty. I feel strongly that before we ask any Indian State to place restrictions on imports, we should have the scientific side of the case properly worked out and have a very clear idea as to what measures are necessary before we ask them to co-operate. Whenever a proposal is made for an addition or alteration to the Notifications under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act the Research Council should in future be consulted (as it will doubtless be) and we should then take steps to secure a full discussion of the point at issue with Indian States' representatives, whether they are contributors to the funds of the Council or not.

I am afraid that to address Indian States at present on the subject of passing General Destructive Insects and Pests laws would lead to

confusion and possibly upset the agreement which has been reached in regard to cotton seed and American cotton.

It is obviously in order that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be asked by the Government to examine the working of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act. Apart from the question of the Maritime States, there are certain complaints about the present arrangements for fumigation of living plants at the various ports. There is however no immediate

urgency in the matter and as the Government of India have not yet received all replies to their proposals for restrictions on the importation of cotton seed and are therefore not issuing any notification as yet, the matter might well wait until the second meeting of the Advisory Board. We might advise that this subject should be referred to us officially in time for consideration by the Advisory Board next summer.

B. C. EVERT,—19-9-29.

APPENDIX III TO NOTES.

Central Provinces.—The quantity of coffee imported into that province is small and neither the local Government nor the leading importers of coffee, who have been consulted, have any objection to the extension of existing restrictions as proposed.

United Provinces.—Agree with the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, and the Upper Indian and the United Provinces Chambers of Commerce that the existing restrictions against the import of coffee, other than roasted and ground, should be extended as proposed.

Bihar and Orissa.—No coffee is grown on any scale in Bihar and Orissa or directly imported from abroad and that province is interested only from the point of view of local traders and consumers, who, so far as the local Government have been able to ascertain, are not likely to be inconvenienced by the extension of existing restrictions as proposed. There is no objection, therefore, to the proposals.

Assam.—Have no objection to the proposals and have received no objection hitherto from persons who were consulted as possibly interested in the question. Add that very little coffee is grown in the province and, so far as the local Government are aware, no coffee is imported for manufacture within the province.

Bombay.—The Director of Agriculture, Bombay is in favour of some treatment being enforced which would destroy the coffee insect pest at the port of entry without affecting the quality of the product, but the local Government agree with the view of the Government of India that the only hope of successfully eradicating the pest and preventing its introduction into India lies in

making the existing restrictions absolute. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and the Indian Merchants Chamber support the proposal, while the Karachi Chamber of Commerce does not desire to express an opinion in the matter. The Karachi Indian Merchants Association has not yet communicated its views. Some commercial firms in Bombay dealing in tea and coffee were also consulted but with the exception of one firm which is in favour of doing everything to protect Indian coffee from insect pests, have not offered any useful opinion.

Punjab.—Accept the proposal of the Government of India as from enquiries made they do not think that any appreciable inconvenience will be caused to the public, the trade or caterers.

Bengal.—Agree that the existing restrictions should be extended as proposed and add that important commercial bodies who were consulted in the matter are of the same opinion.

Burma.—State that from out of the six local commercial bodies which were consulted four are in favour of the proposed extension of the existing restrictions on the import of coffee. The Director of Agriculture, Burma, has no objection to the proposals from the Agricultural point of view but the local Government think that the insect pest mentioned in the proposals of the Government of India may have other hosts besides coffee and in view of the fact that there does not appear to be any re-export of coffee from Burma and that there is so little cultivation of it in the province, they are not in favour of a prohibition which would hamper trade and which is not considered necessary for the protection of coffee plantations in Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

PROCEEDINGS, AGRICULTURE—R. (PRINT) OCTOBER 1931,
Nos. 210—254.

Restrictions on the import of Coffee into India.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF COFFEE INTO INDIA.

Pro. No. 210.—LETTER FROM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 771, DATED THE 27TH APRIL 1929.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of import of Coffee into South India.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with the telegram from the Government of India, No. 179, dated 1st February 1929 (Agri. B., Feby. 1929, Nos. 22—27). I am directed to state that this Government agree that the prohibition need not be made all India in scope and that for the present the case will be adequately met by prohibiting the importation of all coffee into South India unless it is roasted or ground. It will be necessary to prohibit the importation of coffee into all the Ports of the Madras Presidency and also into the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and it is presumed that the Government of India will address these States. This Government likewise hope that it might be possible for the prohibition of import through Foreign Settlements like Pondicherry, Karaikal and Marmagao as otherwise arrangements will have to be made to stop the import on the land frontiers concerned.

The Coffee which is at present exported from Marmagao to Mangalore by sea is produced in Bababudin Hills in North Mysore and is sent by Rail to Marmagao from where it is shipped to Mangalore solely for the purpose of being cured and bagged for re-shipment to foreign destinations. This Government consider that this legitimate and necessary movement of Coffee should not be interfered with provided that it bears a certificate issued by some competent authority, preferably a representative of the United Planters Association of South India, to the effect that it is Coffee produced in Mysore and being imported for purposes of curing and re-export only.

I am also to request that the Government of India may be pleased to forward for the perusal of this Government the draft of any Act which it may be decided to bring into force in order to give effect to the proposed prohibition.

Pro. No. 211.—LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 274-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1930.

Prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 771, dated the 27th April 1929, and to forward copy of a draft notification which it is proposed to issue under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, with a view to prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea, or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land. As the Local Government are doubtless aware, under section 3(27) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the term 'India' as used in the draft includes Indian States but not Foreign territories in India. It will be observed that it is proposed to allow consignments of unroasted coffee beans produced in India to be imported by sea provided that they are

covered by certificates of origin, *vide* Schedules A and B appended to the draft notification. This will cover the case of coffee produced in Mysore and sent by rail to Marmagaoa for shipment to Mangalore.

2. The Government of India consider it desirable that immediate action should be taken to the extent indicated in the draft notification. They propose, simultaneously with the issue of the notification, to address the Travancore and Cochin Durbars and the Government of the French and Portuguese Settlements with a view to securing similar action on their part in regard to imports of unroasted coffee beans into the ports situated in their territories and also to ask for the co-operation of the Mysore Durbar. In the meantime, until the French and Portuguese authorities agree to the adoption of preventive measures, the effect of the notification will be to prevent imports across the land frontiers concerned. It is not possible to enforce a similar prohibition against imports by land from Indian States even were this desired as no machinery exists which could be utilised for this purpose.

3. I am directed to request that any observations the Local Government may have to offer on the draft notification may be communicated to the Government of India by telegram.

Pro. No. 212.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1930.

Your letter 274-Agri., 7th February. Notification prohibiting import unroasted coffee beans Madras Presidency this Government have no remarks.

Pro. No. 213.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, NO. 425, DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1930.

With reference to Mr. Rahim's letter No. 274-Agri., dated 7th February 1930, I am directed to state that this Government have no observations to make in respect of the draft notification which the Government of India propose to issue under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, with a view to prohibit the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency. The following telegram has been sent to you to-day :—

“ Your letter 274-Agri.(dated) 7th February. Notification prohibiting import (of) unroasted coffee beans (into) Madras Presidency. This Government have no remarks (to offer).”

Pro. No. 214.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NO. D. 888-G./30, DATED 17TH MARCH 1930.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, NO. D.-888-G./30, DATED THE 17TH MARCH 1930.

Prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into South India.

I am directed to address you on the subject of prohibiting the importation of unroasted coffee beans into South India.

2. It has been represented to the Government of India that a dangerous insect pest known as “ *Stephanoderes hampei* ” has been causing serious

damage to the coffee crop in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. This pest is a weevil which bores into the berries and reduces the yield of marketable coffee. It is not yet known to exist in this country and it is therefore imperative that steps should be taken to protect the coffee producing area in Southern India by preventing its entry through imports of coffee from abroad. It is accordingly proposed to issue a notification (a draft copy of which is enclosed) under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, with a view to prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land. Under section 3 (27) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the term "India" as used in the draft notification includes Indian States but not foreign territories in India.

3. The Government of India consider it desirable that immediate action should be taken to the extent indicated in the draft notification. They propose, simultaneously with the issue of the notification, to address the Travancore and Cochin Durbars and the Governments of the French and Portuguese Settlements with a view to securing similar action on their part in regard to imports of unroasted coffee beans into the ports situated in their territories. In the meantime, until the French and Portuguese authorities agree to the adoption of preventive measures, the effect of the notification will be to prevent imports across the land frontiers concerned.

4. It will be observed that it is proposed to allow consignments of unroasted coffee beans produced in India to be imported by sea provided they are covered by properly signed certificates of origin. This system of certification has been designed to prevent any interference with the movement of coffee produced in Mysore and sent by rail to Marmagao for shipment to Mangalore or other Madras ports.

5. The Government of India trust that the proposed measures will commend themselves to the Mysore Darbar which is also very closely interested in the question of protecting the coffee producing districts of Southern India from the introduction of foreign pests. They will be glad to have any observations on the proposals the Durbar may wish to offer, more especially on the proposal that the Director of Agriculture, Mysore, should be notified as a certifying authority. In view of the urgency of the matter I am to request that a telegraphic reply may be sent to this letter.

Pro. No. 215.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D. 1276-G./30, DATED THE 11TH APRIL 1930.

A copy of the telegram from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, No. 3033, dated the 7th April 1930 is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D. 888-G./30, dated the 17th March 1930.

TELEGRAM FROM THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, TO FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3033, DATED THE 7TH (RECEIVED 9TH) APRIL 1930.

Your letter dated 17th March. Prohibition of importing unroasted coffee beans. Am consulting Mysore State, and hope personally to discuss matter with Coorg Planting Opinion in the next few days. In the meantime, am doubtful and am aware expert opinion shares my doubt, whether proposed measures will attain object of Government except temporarily as difficulty of preventing import by land through unrestricted ports would be very great and I have reason to believe that desire to obtain Robusta seeds may lead to illicit importation in spite of risk of introduction of *Stephanoderes*.

Pro. No. 216.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NO. D. 1516-G./30, DATED 3RD MAY 1930.

A copy of the Express letter from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, No. 3422, dated the 24th April 1930, with enclosures, is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D. 1276-G./30, dated the 11th April 1930.

COPY OF AN EXPRESS LETTER NO. 3422, DATED THE 24TH APRIL 1930, FROM RESIDENT, MYSORE, BANGALORE, TO POLINDIA, SIMLA.

My telegram No. 3033, April 7th, 1930.

I enclose copy of letter Pol. 1139, April 17th, 1930, from Government Mysore regarding prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into South India. Comment follows.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, BANGALORE, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, BANGALORE, NO. POL.-1139/A. AND E.-291-29-4, DATED THE 17TH APRIL 1930.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2549/89 of 1930, dated 25th March 1930, in the matter of the prohibition of unroasted coffee beans into South India, with a view so the protection of coffee-producing areas from the dangerous insect pest known as "Stephanoderes hampei", and to state as follows:—

1. The Government of Mysore fully agree that it is imperative that effective steps should be taken to prevent the entry of the destructive pest mentioned above into South India through the import of coffee from abroad and they are, as a matter of fact, considering the question of what measures should be taken for securing this object.

2. While they are ready and willing to co-operate cordially with any action that may be taken by the Government of India to obviate this danger by preventing the importation of unroasted coffee beans from outside, they doubt whether the notification proposed to be issued is likely to be a sufficient protection. They have consulted on this subject, Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, whose note is enclosed for reference, and they are in entire agreement with his opinion.

3. Since the notification as drafted would prohibit the import of unroasted coffee beans from abroad only into the Madras Presidency, such coffee beans can obviously be imported into India through ports other than those in the Madras Presidency. I am to emphasise that this prohibition would confer no real protection against the pest, since when once entry is permitted into India, it will be impossible to prevent the movement of imported coffee by land to South India either through the mail, by Railway parcel, or as personal luggage. It is almost certain that unroasted coffee beans, if once they are allowed to enter India, will find their way into Mysore across the Bombay frontier; and if the pest is once permitted to get a foothold in Mysore, nothing could prevent its spreading to Coorg and all the coffee areas of South India.

4. With the increasing interest that is being shown in the introduction of Robusta coffee which is unfortunately a more congenial host for "Stephanoderes hampei" than the Arabica coffee, there is no doubt that planters will be greatly tempted to obtain seed in small consignments through Bombay or Calcutta from experimental stations outside India where improved strains have been evolved by selection, and to brave the risks of importing this serious pest with the seed. This is a probability that will have to be

foreseen and guarded against. That this danger is not merely hypothetical has been proved by a few instances which have come to the notice of our Agricultural Department. The only course which is likely to be an effective protection of the coffee industry in India is the entire prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee from foreign sources into India. This measure is not likely to entail any real hardship since India is a preponderatingly coffee exporting country. If for any reason such absolute prohibition should be considered impossible, a working alternative would be to confine importation of unroasted coffee to only one port, preferably Madras, where effective arrangements could be made for the careful treatment of all imported coffee on barges before landing.

5. As regards the certification of Mysore coffee which may be transported by sea from one part in India to another, this is likely to cause serious inconvenience to planters besides presenting difficulties in execution; but the Government of Mysore are prepared to make such arrangements as may be possible in the circumstances.

(2) I am to request that the suggestion made in para. (1) 4 above may be kindly urged for the acceptance of the Government of India, since the interests of the Mysore State and of Coorg are so heavily involved that they are worthy of careful and sympathetic consideration.

Note on restriction of imports of Coffee into India.

The proposed notification of the Government of India has, as its object the prevention of the import of unroasted foreign-grown coffee beans into the coffee-growing areas of South India. If, as provided for in the draft notification, unroasted coffee beans can be imported through ports such as Calcutta and Bombay, I am convinced that it will be impossible to prevent the movement of this coffee by land into South India. In the first place, the chances of detection of small quantities such as would be imported for seed purposes during transit by land routes, either through the mail, by railway parcel, or by transport as personal luggage, seem to me extremely small. In the second place the proposed notification takes no account of the possibility, or, I might rather say, the probability of importation into Mysore State along its north-western boundary where it borders on Bombay Presidency. I believe no one would seriously anticipate that were *Stephanoderes* once to become established in Mysore State, it could be prevented from spreading to the neighbouring coffee areas of Coorg or to the somewhat more distant coffee areas in Madras Presidency. I believe I am right in thinking that special legislation on the part of the Government of Mysore would be required before any restriction could be placed on the importation of coffee, foreign-grown or otherwise, from other parts of India into Mysore.

While *Stephanoderes* has been reported from various parts of Africa and while the danger of its importation from the continent is by no means small I believe our chief danger lies in the possibility of its importation from Java. During the year 1928-29, out of a total of 44,926 cwts. of unroasted coffee imported into India, 17,856 cwt., came from Java, and, as is well known *Stephanoderes* has already been found (luckily in dead condition) in Java coffee in the Coonoor bazaar. To the imports from Java should probably be added 3688 cwts. imported from the Straits Settlements as this almost, certainly came from Java originally. The danger of our importing this extremely serious coffee pest has been accentuated in the last two or three years by the very marked increase in interest in the growth of Robusta coffee in both Mysore and Coorg. I feel confident that the area under this species of coffee will extend very considerably during the next few years. This new feature of coffee cultivation greatly increases the danger for two reasons. In the first place it is generally admitted that Robusta coffee is a much more congenial host for *Stephanoderes* than is Arabica coffee so that the formation of plantations largely or wholly consisting of Robusta would contribute greatly to the establishment of the pest if it is once introduced. In the

second place the experiment stations in Java, as is well known, have done an immense amount of selection work on Robusta coffee and have thereby obtained strains of high merit as regards yield. We have, it is true, started selection work on both Robusta and Arabica coffee on our recently established Coffee Experiment Station but it will probably take us fifteen or twenty years before we shall have reached the stage already attained in Java.

The temptation for coffee planters, who desire to take up the cultivation of this species of coffee, to attempt to obtain seed of these high yielding strains from Java will be very great and I fear there are not a few planters who would be prepared to take the risk of importing *Stephanoderes* if they could thereby ensure themselves a plantation of Robusta coffee decidedly higher yielding than that which can be obtained from Indian grown seed. Even were the Government of Mysore to take legislative or executive action towards the prevention of the import of foreign-grown coffee it would, I submit, be comparatively easy for these men to obtain small consignments from Java either through Calcutta or Bombay without running any serious risk of detection. All that would be necessary would be for an agent in one of these ports to break up the original parcel and send it forward in small parcels put up so as to conceal the contents. I believe there would not be one chance in a thousand of such a parcel's being detected in the post.

While it is possible that the proposed notification might delay the introduction of *Stephanoderes* into South India, I feel certain that we shall find the beetle on our coffee estates within the next ten years unless very much more stringent precautions are taken than are provided by the proposed notification. That the danger is a very real one and that we are not dealing with a hypothetical case is shown by the following instances which have come to my attention during the past year and a half. A very important planting company interested primarily in tea, who have now about seven thousand acres of land in Mysore, decided to take up the planting of Robusta coffee on a large scale. They placed an order for seed with a Java company and it was only by a pure accident that this was brought to my attention as the result of a conversation which was overheard by an officer working under me. A very strong representation was made to the company with the result that they agreed to stop the shipment, or, if that were impossible, to have it destroyed at the port of entry. A second firm have recently placed orders for a shipment of Robusta coffee from Malaya. This was brought to my attention through the kindness of the visiting agent who is my personal friend. In this case, notwithstanding my strong protest, I have, as yet, not been able to get an assurance that the order will be cancelled and it appears as if the company were determined to proceed with the importation. In the case of this second company I strongly suspect that they would be prepared to risk the chance of detection even were Government action taken with the object of preventing the importation of foreign-grown coffee into Mysore.

The third instance is more serious than either of those mentioned. In this case Arabica coffee seed has actually been imported into India from the Belgian Congo, as I understand for experimental purposes. This shipment arrived in Bangalore some months ago. I was informed of the expected arrival of the shipment and I strongly advised a careful examination by an Entomologist before it was sent out to coffee planters. The shipment was sent to this office and was found to be literally alive with *Stephanoderes*. There were certainly many thousands of live specimens in the three tins which contained each about ten pounds of coffee. The consignment was most carefully destroyed at once but the fact that, as I am informed, it arrived in Bangalore about two months before it reached my office and the further fact that the parcels when they reached us were in a condition such as to allow of the ready escape of the beetles, leaves the situation one of very considerable anxiety. In this particular case there would, of course, have been no importation had the proposed notification been in force but it illustrates clearly the imminence of the danger with which we are faced, a danger which I firmly believe threatens the existence of the coffee industry.

Under these circumstances, I feel strongly that the importation of unroasted coffee from foreign sources into India should be entirely prohibited. The exports of coffee from India far exceed the imports so, even were this to lead to the complete cessation of imports, it would cause no real hardship. If for reasons with which I am not conversant and which are certainly not obvious it appears impracticable to introduce this wholesale restriction, I would strongly represent that importation of unroasted coffee should be restricted to one port where the consignments could be carefully treated on barges before landing as is being done in the case of American cotton. The danger of importing *Stephanoderes* is, I am certain, many times greater than that of importing the Mexican cotton boll weevil and the consequences of such importation would, I am equally certain, be no less disastrous, from the standpoint of the coffee industry. I would suggest Madras as the most suitable port for this restricted importation, for that would allow of supervision and control by the one Department of Agriculture in British India which has a direct interest in the maintenance and development of the coffee industry.

As regards the certification of Mysore coffee which may be transported by sea from one port in India to another, I believe this is likely to lead to serious inconvenience to the Mysore Coffee Planters and I feel sure that it will be very unpopular, more especially in view of the fact that they are bound to feel that the measure of protection provided by the proposed notification is quite inadequate. In other words, they might willingly acquiesce in a measure which will cause them personal inconvenience provided they can be convinced the measure will be, at the same time, effective in guarding them from a real and serious danger. In the present case, I fear that incentive will not exist. While I shall carry out as efficiently as I can the duty of certifying officer should the Mysore Government so order, I cannot help but feel that the job will be an almost impossible one under the conditions that exist in this State.

In conclusion I may be permitted to point out that of the total area under coffee in India approximately one-half is found in Mysore. If we add to this the area in our neighbour, Coorg, where conditions are very similar to those existing in this State we have an area of coffee in comparison with which that in Madras Presidency sinks into comparative insignificance. In Mysore three-fourths of the total area are in the possession of Indians many of whose holdings are very small indeed and I believe somewhat similar conditions exist in Coorg in this respect. I submit that, before reaching a decision on the measures required for the protection of the coffee industry in India, the representations and the needs of Mysore and Coorg should receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

Pro. No. 217.—LETTER FROM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 1076-Ms., DATED THE 23RD MAY 1930.

I am directed to refer you to paragraph 2 of Mr. Rahim's letter No. 274-Agri., dated the 7th February 1930 and to enquire whether the Indian States and foreign Governments have been addressed as stated therein and if not to request you to take immediate action.

2. Dr. Coleman, the Director of Agriculture, Mysore State; has brought to the notice of this Government a few instances in which infected coffee has been recently imported into South India. In one case a parcel of three tins of 10 lbs. each of Arabica coffee from Belgian Congo was found to contain thousands of live specimens of '*stephanoderes*'. Incidentally he refers to the inadequacy of the contemplated notification of the Government of India and states that if the coffee-growing areas of South India of which Mysore and Coorg form the major portion are to be saved from the pest known as '*stephanoderes*', the only course is to restrict the importation of unroasted coffee beans into one port in India, preferably Madras, where the consignment could be carefully treated on barges

before it is landed as is being done in the case of American cotton. He thinks that nothing can prevent the infected coffee from moving into South India by way of Calcutta and Bombay either in small parcels or by railway.

3. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, entirely concurs with Dr. Coleman on the main issue but thinks that the suggested treatment of coffee at the one port where import will be permitted may be impossible in practice as the effect of fumigation on commercial quantities is very doubtful. Accordingly he arrives at the conclusion that all import except in small quantities for seed purposes by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, should be prohibited.

4. In view of the facts now brought to notice this Government considers it absolutely necessary that the proposed notification prohibiting the import of coffee into the Madras Presidency should be issued immediately and action taken on the lines indicated in Mr. Rahim's letter referred to above.

Pro. No. 218.—TELEGRAM TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 1265, DATED THE 2ND JUNE 1930.

Clear the line.—Reference correspondence ending your No. 1076-Ms., May 23rd. Prohibition of importation of unroasted coffee into South India. Government of India consider that period of notice should be given in proposed notification of prohibition in interests of importing trade and request views of local Government as to minimum period that will suffice.

Pro. No. 219.—ENDORSEMENT FROM FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-1817-G./30, DATED THE 1ST JUNE 1930.

A copy of the letter from the Hon'ble the Offg. Resident in Mysore, No. 4216/89-1930, dated the 22nd May 1930, with enclosure is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D.-1516-G./30, dated the 3rd May 1930.

LETTER FROM THE HON'BLE THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG, TO THE POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 4216/89-1930-Enc.-S. 1, DATED THE 22ND MAY 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of the importation of Unroasted Coffee Beans into South India.*

In continuation of my express letter No. 3422, dated the 24th April 1930, I have the honour to forward a copy of a Notification No. 12215-A. and E.-291-29-4, dated the 29th April 1930, issued by the Government of Mysore, directing that no unroasted coffee beans shall be imported directly or indirectly from any station outside India into the territories of Mysore.

2. It was Mr. Pears' intention to have discussed the question of the prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into South India with members of the Planting Community of Coorg during his summer stay in Coorg, but he could not do so owing to his sudden transfer to the North-West Frontier Province.

3. The Commissioner of Coorg points out that the coffee industry in Coorg has already many burdens to bear in the way of pests and states that on ordinary estates it commonly happens that six or seven thousand coffee

trees have to be extracted and burned every year to try to check the ravages of another kind of coffee borer which attacks the wood. Indeed, he has heard of one estate on which no less than ninety thousand trees had to be removed in one year. He considers that, if a further pest in the shape of "Stephanoderes Hampei" (which is working havoc in Kenya, Uganda, Java and Sumatra) is added to those already existing, it may well happen that in a short time coffee growing will be a thing of the past in Coorg, as it now is in the Wynaad and in Ceylon. He considers that what is required by the circumstances is an absolute prohibition against the import of coffee into India, unless already roasted and ground, except through one port which might be Bombay or Calcutta and that at the particular port at which importation is allowed, precaution should be taken that no consignment of coffee should be allowed to pass through until it has been treated in such a way as effectually to prevent the ingress into India of any live pest, whether as eggs, grubs or in grown form.

4. I have not had much opportunity of visiting coffee estates, but I am aware that there is very strong body of opinion in favour of taking drastic steps to keep out the "Stephanoderes Hampei", and the well-being of the coffee industry is of the greatest importance to Mysore and of vital importance to Coorg.

5. It does not appear that action at Madras alone is sufficient, as there seems to be grounds for fearing that in spite of the feeling on the part of the responsible planting community, there may be individuals, who will risk introducing the pest in order to increase their coffee output by planting "robusta", of which the seed is likely to be brought from Java, a heavily infected area.

6. I do not know what interests may be affected by total prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee berries into India, but unless there are cogent reasons for not making the prohibition absolute, it would seem to be the most certain way of preserving the coffee industry of India from a pest that would be likely to ruin it were it to be introduced.

If, however, total prohibition is not practicable, it seems essential in the interests of the coffee industry of Madras, Mysore and Coorg, that the importation of unroasted coffee berries into India should be confined, and that immediately, to one port and that the most stringent steps should be taken at that port for the proper destruction of pest life in the berries.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Development Secretariat.

No. D.-12215-A. and E.-291-29-4, dated the 29th April 1930.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 4 (f) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation of 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to notify that no unroasted coffee beans shall be imported, directly or indirectly, from any station outside India into the territories of Mysore.

Pro. No. 220.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 17TH JUNE 1930.

Your telegram 1235-A., dated the 2nd June. Prohibition importation, coffee South India. Local Govt: consider six weeks notice from date of issue sufficient.

Pro. No. 221.—NOTIFICATION No. 1343-AGRI., DATED THE 21ST JUNE 1930. ✓

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Governor General

in Council is pleased to prohibit with effect from 8th August 1930 the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land.

Provided that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply to a consignment of unroasted coffee beans produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the form set forth in Schedule A signed by one of the authorities specified in Schedule B.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of origin for Indian Coffee Beans.

Name of Consignor.	Name of Consignee.	Gross weight.	Number of packages.	Mark of each package.	Name of District in which produced.

Certified that the above consignment of raw coffee beans is Indian produce grown in the district described above.

Signature of certifying authority.

No. of R. R. or/of B/L.

Signature of Consignor.

SCHEDULE B.

Certifying authority :—

- (1) the Director of Agriculture, Mysore State.
- (2) The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.
- (3) Any other officer whom the Govt. of Madras may appoint in this behalf by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette.

ENDORSEMENT No. 1344-AGRI.

Copy forwarded for information to all Local Governments and administrations Director, Imperial Institute of Agril. Research, Pusa, Commerce Department, Army Department, Central Board of Revenue, Foreign and Political Department, Legislative Department, Secretary, Imperial Council of Agril. Research, Consul General for U. S. A., Calcutta, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

Pro. No. 222.—TELEGRAM FROM MADRAS GOVERNMENT, DATED THE 25TH JUNE 1930.

Association gravely concerned at delay in issue of notification prohibiting import of unroasted coffee into Southern India. Understand that live beetles of *stephanoderes* were found in a recent parcel received from Africa. Mysore Government issued notification prohibiting all import into that State last April. This Association urges immediate issue of Notification without further delay.

Pro. No. 223.—LETTER TO HIS MAJESTY'S UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, ECONOMIC AND OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT, No. 231-A. G., DATED THE 7TH JULY 1930.

Prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency.

I am directed to forward for information four copies of this Department's Notification No. 1343-Agri., dated 21st June 1930, amending the orders issued by the Governor-General in Council under Section 3(i) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Pro. No. 224.—LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR, IMPERIAL BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY, LONDON, No. 1437-AGRI., DATED THE 7TH JULY 1930.

Prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of this Department's Notification No. 1343-Agri., dated 21st June 1930, amending the orders issued by the Governor General in Council under sec. 3(1) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Pro. No. 225.—ENDORSEMENT FROM FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-2428-G/30, DATED 19TH JULY 1930.

A copy of Express letter from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, No. 5518, dated the 14th July 1930, with enclosures, is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D.-1817-G./30, dated the 1st June 1930.

EXPRESS LETTER FROM THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, TO FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 5518, DATED THE 14TH JULY 1930.

My letter No. 4216/89-1930, May 22, 1930, prohibition of importation of unroasted coffee beans into South India.

2. Copy of letter No. Pol. 18/A. and E. 291-29-19, July, 5, 1930, with enclosures, from Government of Mysore, is enclosed. Government of Mysore are making examination of estates in Mysore. Services of Assistant Entomologist are being obtained from Government of Mysore to carry out examination of estates in Coorg. Information now given affords strong support for view that immediate and complete prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee berries except through single port, where effective fumigation can be carried out, is necessary.

3. Copy of Report of Director of Agriculture in Mysore has been sent to the Government of Madras for information and such action as may be considered necessary.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS, THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, BENGALORE, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, BANGALORE, No. POL.-18/A. AND E.-291-29-19, DATED THE 5TH JULY 1930.

In inviting your kind reference to this office letter No. Pol. 1139/A. and E. 291-29-4, dated the 17th April, 1930, suggesting the entire prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee from foreign sources into India, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of report No. Roc.-2621-Sc. 584/29-30, dated 23rd June, 1930, and that of its enclosure from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore and to request that the points referred to in the report may be kindly brought to the notice of the Government of India for consideration in connection with the suggestion referred to above.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE, No. Roc. 2621, Sc. 584/29-30, DATED THE 23RD JUNE 1930.

In continuation of my letter No. Roc. 2621-Sc. 584/29-30, of the 14th June, 1930, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of letter No. Nil of the 17th June, 1930 from Dr. Kunhi Kannan, Entomologist in the Department. This letter gives a fairly detailed account of his investigation in Mangalore and on material collected there in regard to the infestation of South Indian coffee by the berry-boring beetle *Stephanoderes hampei*.

As will be seen from Dr. Kunhi Kannan's letter no less than 19 estates extending from South Coorg to North Mysore are suspected of being infested with this serious pest. Dr. Kunhi Kannan is very guarded in his expression of opinion but information obtained since the receipt of his letter leaves no doubt in my mind that the pest has entered Mysore. I need hardly say that action has been taken immediately, two members of the Entomological staff having been sent out to make a thorough inspection of infested estates whose names have already been given to us. This inspection will be extended to other estates as soon as we get the names from the currers. All the planters organisations in Mysore and Coorg, as well as the United Planters' Association of Southern India, have been informed of the situation. I took the opportunity of a meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association at Chickmagalur on the 19th instant to address them in person on the subject and to obtain from them any information that I could. It was during this meeting that I satisfied myself there could be no further doubt of the pest's presence.

In addition to the above I discussed the question personally with Major Loch then Officiating Resident in regard to action that should be taken in Coorg. I pointed out to him that as coffee in Mysore and Coorg form almost a continuous strip it would be comparatively useless to take action here without similar action being taken in Coorg. In the light of the fact that Coorg has no Scientific staff I stated I would favour the loan of an officer from here to assist them in the first stages of operations at least.

As far as one can see from the extent of attack the pest must be a comparatively recent introduction. It may be wondered how this view can be reconciled with the fact that it has already attained a widespread. The reason is a very simple one. Experience in Java goes to show that one of the chief ways in which this pest is spread is through the bags used for transporting coffee. Enquiry shows that where coffee is sent down in bags to the curers on the coast those particular bags commonly do not return to the estate from which they came but may go back to one or more estates situated many miles away. This insect which can easily lodge in the meshes of the gunny bags could thus be transported from one infested estate to many in the course of a single season.

The lines of action which will have to be taken are the following (a) an attempt will have to be made to ascertain all estates which are at present infested. This will necessitate wide publicity being given among coffee planters Indian and European to the presence of the pest. A leaflet is in course of preparation which will be circulated as widely as possible. (b) an intensive campaign to stamp out the pest if possible will have to be carried on. This will probably involve a considerable temporary increase in the Entomological staff. (c) action will have to be taken to ensure that curers receiving coffee from districts which are infested thoroughly fumigate all coffee bags on receipt from estates so as to prevent a further spread. (d) The Coorg Government should be approached at once with a request that they co-operate in this work and with an offer of assistance.

I shall submit further proposals in connection with this serious matter as soon as I get a report of the preliminary investigation which is now going on. That should be in the course of a couple of weeks.

LETTER FROM THE ENTOMOLOGIST, TO THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE, DATED THE 17TH JUNE 1930.

I have the honour to submit the following report of my tour to the West Coast in connection with the reported infestation of locally grown coffee by *Stephanoderes*.

The following was my itinerary. :—

5th. Bangalore to Ooimbatores.—Examined the sample which consisted of a few seeds selected from stock suspected of infestation by *Stephanoderes*, sent by Messrs. Peirce Leslie. The appearance of infested seeds was slightly different from that of Java Coffee. There were small pits in the flat surface of the seeds which could have been made only by beetles of the size of *Stephanoderes*. There were a few larger ones too, which might have been the continuation of holes started on the opposite seed in the berry. The excavations inside are large and almost all of them had a bluish tinge. In Java samples these excavations and the shallower pits on the flat surface are more often black but a greenish colouration could be detected in some. The difference in colour may be due to the hot water treatment to which seeds are subject in Java. The small hole at the micropyle found in most infested berries in Java which I consider fairly characteristic was also found but rarely.

The only beetle found in the Coimbatore sample was not darkbrown but lighter and had a feeble development of hairs on the elytra. I think this beetle died before its chitin hardened. I found a cluster of three dry eggs and the head of a larva. It was undoubtedly a specimen of *Stephanoderes hampei*.

Java coffee has been obtained by different parties from several towns in South India, viz., Hunsur, Coimbatore and Bangalore. At Calicut all the samples from different dealers were Java coffee, purchased by them from the firm of Messrs. Sandhikumanadar and Sons of Virudhunagar which has a branch at Calicut. All the ten had been infested by *Stephanoderes*. In Mangalore, however, there was no Java coffee to be found in bazaars. It does not find its way there for the reason that coffee of low quality suited for the poorer classes can be had at the weekly auctions at low price and the better class people get their supplies direct from their friends among coffee planters. The absence of Java coffee at Mangalore is worthy of notice.

The export season was drawing to a close at Mangalore. All the curers and dealers were interviewed and samples from such stocks as were available were examined. Only two beetles were obtained from a coffee grown on an estate in Mysore. The rest of the seeds showing signs of infestation have shown so far no beetles. There can be no doubt of the identity of the two found and if the coffee seeds containing them may be definitely taken as Mysore grown coffee, Mysore must be declared as already infected.

I am not however prepared to make this declaration. In the first place Java coffee has been taken from four widely distant places in South India. It sells cheap, has a good colour and shape and is satisfactory as an adulterant of inferior grades. Dealers purchase coffee in small lots from petty-middlemen and coffee from the former is purchased occasionally by exporting firms and I have information that Java Coffee has been sold to an exporting firm at Coimbatore which engages itself in retail trade as well. I understand that over 500 tons of Java coffee are imported annually and it is quite possible that some of this might have found its way amidst locally grown coffee. I would therefore consider South India infected, only when live beetles have been found breeding in berries grown there, and as the three beetles obtained were dead a thorough inspection of estates from which what looks like infested coffee has been obtained has to be made to determine the point.

While absolute proof is lacking, infestation has to be presumed and measures taken accordingly. I therefore examined as many samples as I could obtain whose origin was known to the firms. Seeds showing signs of infestation have been obtained so far from three estates in Coorg, five in Mysore. Eleven samples of the 46 kindly furnished by Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co., with no indication of the estates from which they came, are also infested. This brings the total of infested estates in Mysore and Coorg to 19. All the samples from the same estate were not found infested. Of four samples from one estate only two, and of three from another only one, showed signs of infestation. More than one sample could not be obtained of coffee from other estates. The percentage of infestation varies from .02 to .9. A list of estates showing evidence of attack is attached. The most likely of these in point of infestation will be taken up almost immediately for thorough inspection with reference to the presence of live beetles of their progeny.

I request that samples of stock now available with the curing firms may be obtained from the following firms :—

Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co., Tellicherry and Calicut.

Valkart Bros, Mangalore and Tellicherry.

Aspinwall and Co., Tellicherry.

„ Stanes and Co., Coimbatore.

There should be at least about 5000 seeds in each sample. Once these samples are examined the estates requiring thorough inspection may be located with a view to ultimately determining the spread of inspection in the coffee growing areas of South India. An undertaking may be given, if necessary, that the names of infested estates will be kept confidential. Only samples from a few estates are likely to be available now. Examination will have to be made in February next year at the Ports when most of the coffee will have reached the coast.

Samples of Mysore Coffee obtained from Messrs. F. K. Saldhana and Sons, Mangalore.

Serial No.	Packet No.	No. of seeds in each packet.	No. of infested seeds found in each packet.	Percentage of infested seeds.
1	19	2434	4	·1%
2	20	2118	5	·2%
3	25	1298	nil	
4	35	2860		
5	3	2192	2	
6	17	1368	2	·1%
7	23	2160	nil	

Samples of coffee obtained from Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co., without information as to the estates from which they came. This will be supplied only with the permission of the owners later when required.

No.	No. of seeds in each tin.	No. of infested seeds found in the tins.	Percentage of attack.
1	2,500	3	·1 % Infested.
2	880	nil	
3	1,079		
4	765		
5	846	"	
6	878		
7	948	"	
8	764		
9	853	"	
10	928		
11	790	"	
12	902	1	·1 %
13	906	nil	
14	908	"	

No.	No. of seeds in each tin.	No. of infested seeds found in the tins.	Percentage of attack.
15	986	1	.1 %
16	925	1	.1 %
17	930	<i>nil</i>	
18	1,011		
19	910		
20	1,122		
21	1,260		
22	973	3	.2 %
23	951	<i>nil</i>	
24	1,031	2	.1 %
25	1,001	<i>nil</i>	
26	900		
27	939	"	
28	997		
29	1,079	4	.3 %
30	939	<i>nil</i>	
31	1,119	"	
32	903		
33	997		
34	888	4	.4 %
35	998	<i>nil</i>	
36	960		
37	1,020	7	.6 %
38	856	2	.2 %
39	1,003	<i>nil</i>	
40	740	1	.1 %
41	1,198	<i>nil</i>	
42	902	"	
43	1,001	4	.3 %
44	1,039	1	.09 %
45	817	<i>nil</i>	
46	951		

Names of estates likely to be infested in Mysore.

1. Cotsey	Mudigere.
2. Chennadlu	Hirebile P. O.
3. Hossegede	Koppa.
4. Someswarakhan	Near Balehonnur.
5. Wurtchalli	Near Saklespur.

Estates likely to be infested in Coorg.

1. Palmad Estate	Coorg.
2. Siddapur	S. Coorg.
3. Sontikoppa Estate	Coorg.

The eleven samples found infested among the 46 furnished by Messrs. P. & Co. Leslie and Co., may be from estates in Coorg or Mysore. Between Mysore and Coorg there are, therefore, 19 estates likely to show infestation by *Stephanoderes*.

Pro. No. 226.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-2476-G/30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department, for information.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. D.-2476/G./30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with the endorsement from the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1344-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930, with which was forwarded a copy of a notification No. 1343-Agri., of the same date (a further copy of which is enclosed for ready reference) issued under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, prohibiting with effect from 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land.

These measures, which have been introduced at the instance of the local Government in the interests of the coffee industry in South India, aim, as the local Government are aware, at preventing the entry through imports of coffee from abroad of the insect pest known as *Stephanoderes hampei*, a weevil which bores into the berries, reducing the yield of marketable coffee and which has been causing serious damage to the coffee crop in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. The question whether the import into India of foreign grown coffee unless roasted or ground should be totally prohibited is engaging the attention of the Government of India, but it is hoped that pending a decision on the point the restrictions prescribed in the notification referred to will confer an appreciable measure of protection. The effect of these restrictions will however be lessened unless similar preventive measures are introduced by the Governments of the French and Portuguese territories in South India and by the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The Mysore Darbar has already taken action so far as imports into that State are concerned, and the Travancore, and Cochin Darbars are being addressed separately, through the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States. I am to request that the Government of the French Settlements in South India may be invited to co-operate to the same extent by prohibiting entirely the import of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans into their territories, and that their reply to this invitation may be communicated to the Government of India at an early date.

Pro. No. 227.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-2476/G/3 , DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department, for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, No. D.-2476/G/30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

SUBJECT.—*Prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with the local Government's Revenue Department's letter No. 6334-A/24, dated the 7th October 1926, to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and to address you on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into the ports of South India.

2. At the Government of Bombay are aware, a dangerous insect pest known as *Stephanoderes hampei* has been causing serious damage to the coffee crop in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. This pest is a weevil which bores into the berries and reduces the yield of marketable coffee. It is not yet definitely known to exist in this country, and it is therefore imperative that steps should be taken to protect the coffee producing area in South India by preventing its entry through imports of coffee from abroad. The question whether the import into India of foreign grown coffee unless roasted or ground should be totally prohibited is engaging the attention of the Government of India. In the meantime, with a view to conferring some measure of protection on the coffee growing industry of Southern India the Government of India have issued a notification (a copy of which is enclosed) under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, prohibiting with effect from the 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land. The effect of these restrictions will, however, be lessened unless similar preventive measures are introduced by the Governments of the French and Portuguese territories in South India and by the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The Mysore Darbar has already taken necessary action so far as imports into that State are concerned, and the other two Darbars are being addressed. I am to request that the Government of the Portuguese Settlements in South India may be invited to cooperate to the same extent by prohibiting entirely the import of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans into their territories and that their reply to this invitation may be communicated to the Government of India at an early date.

Pro. No. 228.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-2476/G/30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department, for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, MADRAS STATES, No. D.-2476/G/30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

SUBJECT.—*Prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.*

I am directed to address you on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of unroasted coffee beans into the ports of South India.

2. It has been represented to the Government of India that a dangerous insect pest known as *Stephanoderes hampei* has been causing serious damage to the coffee crop in Java, Samatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. This pest is a weevil which bores into the berries and reduces the yield of marketable coffee. It is not yet definitely known to exist in this country and it is therefore imperative that steps should be taken to protect the coffee producing area in South India by preventing its entry through imports of coffee from abroad. The question whether the import into India of foreign grown coffee unless roasted or ground should be totally prohibited is engaging the attention of the Government of India. In the meantime with a view to conferring some measure of protection on the coffee growing industry of Southern India the Government of India have issued a notification (a copy of which enclosed) under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, prohibiting with effect from the 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land. The effect of these restrictions will, however, be lessened unless similar preventive measures are introduced by the Governments of the French and Portuguese territories in South India and by the Indian States of Travancore Cochin and Mysore. The Madras and Bombay Governments are being addressed in regard to the French and Portuguese territories, and the Mysore Darbar has already taken necessary action so far as imports into that State are concerned. I am to request that the Travancore and Cochin Darbars may be invited to co-operate to the same extent by prohibiting entirely the import of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans into their territories and that their reply to this invitation may be communicated to the Government of India at an early date.

Pro. No. 229.—ENDORSEMENT FROM FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
No. D./2476/G./30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

Copy forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department, for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, No. D./2476/G./30, DATED THE 25TH JULY 1930.

SUBJECT.—*Prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 4216/89-1930, dated the 22nd May 1930, I am directed to forward a copy of the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department Notification No. 1343-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930, prohibiting, with effect from the 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea, or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land. The Government of India are glad to learn that the Mysore Darbar are prepared to make such arrangements as may be possible to give effect, so far as they are concerned, to the system of certification referred to in the proviso to the notification and that they have also already taken steps prohibiting the import into that state of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans. As the effect of the protective measures taken by the Government of India and the Mysore Darbar will be to some extent nullified unless similar measures are also adopted by the French and Portuguese Governments in South India and the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin, the co-operation of these Governments has also been invited.

2. The Government of India recognise that the restrictions prescribed in the Education, Health and Lands notification of 21st June 1930 confer only a limited measure of protection, and I am to request that the Mysore

Darbar may be assured that the question raised by them of the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into India or in the alternative the limitation of such import to one port for the whole of India is receiving attention.

3. I am also to request that the Darbar may further be informed that the Government of India are considering the question of the prohibition of the import of coffee beans by parcels, letter or sample post.

Pro. No. 230.—LETTER FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NO. G./650, DATED THE 4TH AUGUST 1930.

I am to invite your attention to your Department notification No. 1343-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930 about the restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency. My Committee are not aware of the circumstance which led the Government of India to take the drastic step of totally prohibiting the import of raw coffee. Without prejudice to the question of the need for prohibition my Committee desire to point out in the first place, that in taking any step that affects various interests vitally, such as the planters, dealers of indigenous coffee, the importers and dealers of imported coffee and the chain of middlemen, the Government would have been well advised in consulting the commercial bodies in advance so as to leave the course of trade disturbed as little as possible by the shutting out of an article of daily consumption. In the second place, the Notification does not appear to be clear on the point as to what extent the restriction would operate on foreign coffee imported in the first instance into some port in Northern India for ultimate consumption in the south. In the third place, though the Notification is dated the 21st June 1930, it was not published till the 15th July 1930 in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the official Gazette of this Presidency to which the Notification pertains. The Government cannot be unaware that in the absence of direct intimation to the Chambers of Commerce, the mercantile public would generally take still longer time to get full knowledge of the Notification and its implications. The unduly short notice of the present order is bound to cause unnecessary inconvenience and loss to the Importers and dealers.

I am, however, to add that my Committee do not intend to enter at present into the merits of the question whether the above prohibition is required for the protection of indigenous coffee.

Pro. No. 231.—LETTER TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SOUTH INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN CHAMBER BUILDINGS, MADRAS, NO. 1787-AGRI., DATED THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1930.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. G.-650, dated the 4th August 1930 on the Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency and to say that a reply will be sent in due course.

Pro. No. 232.—LETTER FROM SECRETARY, UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS, NO. 5309, DATED THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1930.

Re. Stephanoderes Hampei.

At the Annual Meeting of this Association held last month at Bangalore, the following resolution was passed—

“In view of the fact that this pest has been found alive in imported Coffee, this Association would, once more, press upon the Imperial Government the extreme urgency of the immediate total prohibition of the import of all coffee, in the raw state, into India, with the exception of such consignments as are imported for experimental purposes only, through the Director of Agriculture, Madras.”

We are informed that over 200 bags of Java Coffee were received by rail in this city between the 15th and 25th of August.

Pro. No. 233.—LETTER TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, EXCEPT MADRAS,
No. 2107-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

I am directed to refer to this Department's endorsement No. 1344-A., dated 21st June 1930, forwarding copy of a notification of the same date which has been issued by the Government of India under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, prohibiting, with effect from the 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea, or save where the import is from a place within India, by land.

2. This notification which is the outcome of proposals originally submitted by the Madras Government in 1925, in regard to which the local Government were addressed in this Department's letter No. 676-Agri., dated 13th April 1926, aims at preventing the introduction from abroad, through imports of coffee, of the insect pest known as *Stephanoderes hampei*, a weevil which bores into the berries reducing the yield of marketable coffee and which has caused very serious damage in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. The Government of India were fully aware when issuing the notification that the protection it conferred was limited in scope, as it did not prevent the import at ports outside the Madras Presidency of coffee which might find its way into consumption in the south of India. They were, however, anxious to close the most likely source of infection with as little delay as possible pending a decision on the wider question of the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans which has been engaging their attention for some time past.

3. Developments which have occurred since the issue of the notification have greatly strengthened the case for general prohibition. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the pest has actually been discovered on a number of coffee estates in South India and that local measures for its control involving considerable expenditure have been rendered necessary. It has also been reported that the additional cost of railway freight from ports outside the Madras Presidency is not an effective deterrent to the import of unroasted foreign coffee beans into the Madras Presidency. It is thus clear that the only hope of successfully eradicating the pest and of preventing its re-introduction into India lies in making the existing restrictions of general application.

4. The question of the necessity for general prohibition of the importation of coffee other than roasted or ground was one of those referred to local Governments for opinion in this Department's letter No. 676-Agri., dated 13th April 1926. B. April 1926 Nos. 85—88), referred to above. After consideration of the replies to their enquiry on this point, the Government of India did not feel justified in imposing general prohibition. The circumstances explained in the preceding paragraph have, however, compelled them to reconsider this view and they are now of opinion that nothing short of the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee will safeguard the coffee plantations of South India against the risk of constant reinfection by a pest which threatens the very existence of the coffee growing industry. The alternative course of prohibiting imports from infected countries only, which was suggested in Mr. Hydari's letter No. 676-Agri., of 13th April 1926 (B., April 1926, Nos. 85—88), has proved, on further investigation, to be impracticable owing to the wide distribution of the pest and the probability that it exists in certain coffee growing countries from which it has not actually been reported, and I am to express the hope that neither the local Government nor local commercial opinion, which they will doubtless take steps to ascertain, will raise any objection to the extension of the existing restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground at all ports in British India.

5. I am to add that the possibility of preventing the introduction of the pest by sterilisation of coffee by steam heating or by roasting in bond at the

port of entry has been examined but that it does not appear that satisfactory arrangements in this regard can be made. The Government of India propose to investigate the matter further but, as at present advised, do not consider it probable that either of these methods is likely to prove a satisfactory alternative to total prohibition.

6. It is proposed that foreign coffee should be both roasted and ground before import. It is believed that no wholesale trade in roasted coffee beans exists at present, coffee being sold either as unroasted beans or as ground coffee, and it is doubtful if an import trade in roasted beans will develop. On the other hand, it would not always be easy to determine by rapid inspection if coffee beans had been sufficiently roasted to destroy all insect life. If ground coffee alone is imported, it will be certain that the coffee has been fully roasted and is free from live insects.

7. In view of the urgency of the matter, it is requested that a reply to this letter may kindly be sent at a very early date, if possible, not later than the 1st December 1930.

Pro. No. 234.—LETTER TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, No. 2108-AGRI., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency.*

I am directed to refer to your letter No. G.-650, dated 4th August 1930, regarding the recent restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency.

2. I am to explain that these restrictions were introduced at the instance of the Government of Madras, whose original proposals on the subject were submitted in 1925. They aim at preventing the introduction from abroad, through imports of coffee, of the insect pest known as "*Stephanoderes hampei*", a weevil which bores into the berries reducing the yield of marketable coffee and has caused serious damage in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. The matter received very careful consideration by the Government of India, who held, after consultation with local Governments, that sufficient justification for the partial prohibition imposed by the notification had been clearly established. The Government of India much regret the inconvenience caused to importers and others by the fact that only six weeks notice of the proposed restrictions was given. This period, which was fixed in consultation with the Government of Madras, was considered sufficient, in view of the necessity for immediate action. I am to point out that steps were taken to obviate inconvenience as far as possible by permitting the import of certain consignments provided that the coffee was roasted at the port of entry under Customs supervision and the containing bags were destroyed by fire.

3. The Government of India were fully aware, when issuing the notification, that the protection it conferred was limited in scope as it did not prevent the import of unroasted coffee at ports outside the Madras Presidency and that such coffee might find its way to South India. They were, however, anxious to close the most likely source of infection with as little delay as possible pending a decision on the wider question of the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans which has been engaging their attention for some time past.

4. Developments which have occurred since the issue of the notification have greatly strengthened the case for general prohibition. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the pest has already been discovered on coffee estates in South India and that local measures for its eradication involving considerable expenditure have been rendered necessary. It is essential to guard the coffee plantations of South India against

constant reinfection by a pest which threatens the very existence of the coffee industry. It is now clear that the only hope of successfully eradicating the pest and of preventing its re-introduction into India lies in making the existing restrictions of general application. Local Governments have been requested to submit to the Government of India their views on this proposal, after consultation with local commercial opinion, with as little delay as possible, and I am to request that if your Chamber has any comments to offer, they may be communicated at once to the Government of Madras.

ENDORSEMENT No. 2109-AGRI.

Copy of correspondence with the Secretary, Southern India Chamber of Commerce together with a copy of the letter to local Governments forwarded to the Government of Madras for information in continuation of this Department's endorsement No. 1344-A., dated 21st June 1930.

Pro. No. 235.—ENDORSEMENT FROM FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
No. D. 4271-G./30, DATED THE 14TH OCTOBER 1930.

A copy of the letter from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, No. 7683/89-1930, dated the 4th October 1930, with enclosure is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for favour of consideration, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D. 2476-G./30, dated the 25th July 1930.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, TO THE
POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN AND
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 7683/89-1930-ENCLOSURE, DATED BANGA-
LORE, THE 4TH OCTOBER 1930.

SUBJECT:—*Prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India.*

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. D.-2476 G./30, dated the 25th July 1930, regarding the prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans into South India, and to state that, as the Government of India are already aware, the Mysore Government have issued a notification prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee beans into Mysore from any station outside India (*vide* copy enclosed). The Government of Mysore, however, feel that the object they have in view, that is, to prevent the spread of the pest, would be better achieved if the Provincial Governments in India would also co-operate with them by appointing officers to certify that coffee, which it is proposed to import into Mysore as "Indian grown", is in fact "Indian grown". They consider that this procedure would be in accordance with the principles underlying the notification issued by the Government of India.

I therefore, request that, if the Government of India see no objection, the Provincial Governments may be asked to give favourable consideration to the proposal of the Government of Mysore.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. D.-12215/A. AND E. 291 29-5,
DATED THE 29TH APRIL 1930.

Under Section 4(f) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation of 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to notify that no unroasted coffee beans shall be imported, directly or indirectly, from any station *outside* India into the territories of Mysore.

Pro. No. 236.—LETTER FROM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, No. 1453/739, XIV, DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

With reference to your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, I am directed by the Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Agriculture) to say that the quantity of coffee imported into this province is small and neither the Local Government nor the leading importers of coffee who have been consulted, have any objection to the extension of existing restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground at all ports in British India.

Pro. No. 237.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, No. 894/A., DATED THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

With reference to your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated 20th October 1930, I am directed to say that the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, and the Upper India and the United Provinces Chambers of Commerce were consulted in the matter. The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce Cawnpore, are of opinion that the existing restrictions against import of coffee other than roasted and ground coffee should be extended to all ports in British India. The Government of the United Provinces agree with their opinion.

2. A copy of the reply of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce is enclosed for information.

3. The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce were also consulted in the matter but have not replied yet. Their reply will be communicated to the Government of India as soon as it is received.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE, TO THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1930.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1126/XII A.-335-2107 Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, from the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, on the subject of restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.

This matter was referred to this Chamber by your Department in April 1923 and the Committee of the Chamber then stated in my letter to you dated the 12th May, 1926 that in their opinion :—

- (1) There was a necessity for a general prohibition of the importation of coffee, other than roasted or ground.
- (2) The prohibition should be extended to all countries.
- (3) The prohibition would benefit coffee growers in India and would therefore benefit the trade in the indigenous product.

It now appears that the Government of India, after considering the replies to their inquiry of 1926, did not feel justified in imposing general prohibition but issued a notification, dated the 21st June 1930, prohibiting the import by sea, or, save where the import is by land of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency.

This partial prohibition has now been found not to have checked the spread into the Madras Presidency of the insect pest which rendered the imposition of the prohibition necessary and the Government of India

appears now to have made up its mind to extend the existing instructions to imports of unroasted coffee to all ports in British India and seeks the support of Local Government and commercial bodies to a step which this Chamber definitely recommended in May 1926.

The opinion then stated is strengthened by the arguments advanced in the Government of India's letter of the 20th October last, which set out convincingly the case for a general prohibition of the import of raw coffee beans at any port in British India, and from any port of shipment other than Indian ports.

Pro. No. 238.—LETTER FROM OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 3198-D., DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

In reply to your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, I am directed to say that no coffee is grown on any scale in Bihar and Orissa or directly imported from abroad and this province is interested in the matter only from the point of view of consumers. So far as the local Government have been able to ascertain, the prohibition of the import of coffee into British India otherwise than in a roasted and ground condition is not likely to cause any inconvenience to local traders and consumers. The local Government have therefore no objection to the proposed extension of the existing restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground at all ports in British India.

Pro. No. 239.—LETTER FROM OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM IN THE TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS, No. 3273-E., DATED THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, and to say that the Government of Assam have no objection to general prohibition of the importation of coffee, other than roasted and ground, into India, and have received no objection hitherto from the persons who were consulted as possibly interested in the question. As already pointed out in this Government letter No. 5909-G. J., dated the 1st September 1926, very little coffee is grown in this Province, and so far as this Government are aware, no coffee is imported for manufacture within the province. Neither the question of protection against importation of plant disease in consignments of imported seeds nor that of the need for affording reasonable facilities to manufacturer from imported beans, therefore, really affects this province.

Pro. No. 240.—LETTER FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, No. 6334-A./24, DATED THE 1ST DECEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Coffee beans. Restrictions on the import of unroasted—into India.*

With reference to your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated 20th October 1930, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that local commercial opinion is generally in favour of the proposal to

extend the existing restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground to all ports in British India. Of the commercial bodies consulted, the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and the Indian Merchants Chamber support the proposal, while the Karachi Chamber of Commerce intimates that it does not desire to express an opinion in the matter. The Karachi Indians Merchants' Association has not yet communicated its views. Some commercial firms in Bombay dealing in the tea and coffee were also consulted but, with the exception of one firm, which is in favour of doing everything to protect the Indian coffee from insect pest, have not offered any useful opinion. The Director of Agriculture in this Presidency is in favour of some treatment being enforced which would destroy the insect at the port of entry without affecting the quality of product. The Government of Bombay, however, agree with the view expressed by the Government of India that the only hope of successfully eradicating the pest and of preventing its introduction into India lies in making the existing restrictions of general application. They have therefore no objection to the extension of these restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground at all ports in British India.

Pro. No. 241.—LETTER FROM THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, No. 4234-D., DATED THE 3RD DECEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

With reference to your letter No. 2107/Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, I am directed to intimate that the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) accepts the proposals of the Government of India, as from enquiries, made, it does not think that any appreciable inconvenience will be caused to the public, the trade, or caterers.

Pro. No. 242.—LETTER FROM THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT, No. 5465, DATED THE 5TH DECEMBER 1930.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, on the restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Agriculture) are of opinion that general restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India should be imposed and that foreign coffee should be both roasted and ground before import. Important commercial bodies who were consulted in the matter are also of the same opinion.

Pro. No. 243.—LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, No. 1307, DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

In continuation of this Government's letter No. 894-A., dated November 29th, 1930, I am directed to say that the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce are also of opinion that the existing restrictions against import of coffee other than roasted and ground coffee should be extended to all ports in British India.

2. A copy of the reply of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce is enclosed for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY, UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE, TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, LUCKNOW, No. 7600/26, DATED THE 3TH DECEMBER 1930.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1126/XIIA-335, dated November 4th, 1930, with which you forward a copy of a letter No. 2107-Agri., dated October 20th, 1930, from the Government of India regarding restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.

In reply my Committee desire me to reiterate the opinion which was expressed in this office letter No. 21/105/2035/G. M., dated the 27th May 1926, that they have no objection in agreeing to the proposal of the Government of India for a general prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee as that appears to be the only solution of the difficult problem, confronting the coffee plantations of South India.

Pro. No. 244.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT No. 383/O, DATED THE 17TH DECEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

In reply to Sir Frank Noyce's letter No. 2107-Agri., dated the 20th October 1930, I am directed to say that out of the six local commercial bodies which were consulted, four are in favour of the proposal for the extension of the existing restrictions to imports of coffee other than roasted and ground at all ports in British India. Copies of letters from the remaining two commercial bodies which are opposed to it are submitted for the information of the Government of India.

The Director of Agriculture, Burma, has no objection from the agricultural point of view to the proposal to prohibit the importation of unroasted coffee beans into Burma. He however, points out that coffee is grown on a very small scale in this Province and that any extension of cultivation appears to be limited by the occurrence of pests and diseases other than the one the introduction and spread of which it is intended to prevent by the total prohibition of unroasted coffee beans, and that the agricultural interests do not appear to be of paramount importance.

Two statements showing the quantity and value of coffee, other than roasted or ground imported into the Province of Burma from the British Empire and foreign countries and imported coastwise from British ports in other provinces and within the Province and from Indian Ports not British from 1919-20 to 1928-29 have been compiled from the Annual Statements of Sea-borne trade and are enclosed. It does not appear that there are any re-exports. The Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) agreeing with the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects), Burma, thinks that the insect pest mentioned in the letter under reply may have other hosts besides coffee and, in view of the fact that there is so little cultivation of coffee in Burma, is not in favour of a prohibition which would hamper trade and which is not considered necessary for the protection of coffee plantations in Burma.

LETTER FROM THE ACTING HONORARY SECRETARY, THE BURMESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 233, PHAYRE STREET, RANGOON, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER (TRANSFERRED SUBJECT), BURMA, No. 701-I/30, DATED THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

With reference to your letter No. 349/8-A.-132, dated the 18th November 1930, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of this Chamber

the proposed extension of the restrictions to Burma is unnecessary and objectionable.

LETTER FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY, THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NO. 62, LATTER STREET, RANGOON, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER (TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS), BURMA, DATED THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1930.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into India.*

With reference to your letter No. 650/8A.-132, dated the 18th instant, I am directed to say that this Chamber is in agreement with the principle of the proposal of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to extend the existing restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans into Madras Presidency to all other Ports in British India. But as far as its application to Burma is concerned, this Chamber wishes to point out that there is a limited area of coffee plantation in Burma and that there has been little or no export of coffee beans from Burma to India. Further owing to the additional cost of steamship freight it is unlikely that there would be any re-export of the beans to India and consequently any fear of the re-introduction of the weevil pest into India does not exist. It is therefore hoped that as far as the province of Burma is concerned, exception may be made when the general prohibition is effected.

Quantity and value of coffee, other than roasted or ground, imported from the British Empire and Foreign Countries in each official year from 1919-20 to 1928-29 into the Province of Burma.

Countries from which imported.	Province of Burma.									
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>British Empire.</i>	Quantity in cwts.									
Straits Settlements	1,850	2,387	3,619	3,596	3,032	3,629	3,495	3,016	3,894	2,088
Other British Possessions			3							1
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>										
Sumatra								134		
Java		61		110	209		14		61	139
Other Countries		1	...	1	8	1	...		3	...
Total	1,850	2,439	3,622	3,707	3,429	3,630	3,509	3,150	3,958	2,228
<i>British Empire.</i>	Value in Rupees.									
Straits Settlements	85,358	93,602	1,27,072	1,47,105	96,783	1,35,388	1,68,271	1,43,534	1,88,582	1,14,354
Other British Possessions	7	1	94						36	273
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>										
Sumatra								6,729		
Java		2,036		5,525	9,255		741		3,047	8,777
Other Countries	48	28	10	34	259	25	8	22	263	...
Total	85,411	95,667	1,27,176	1,52,664	1,66,297	1,35,413	1,69,020	1,50,285	1,91,948	1,23,404

Quantity and value of coffee, other than roasted or ground, imported coastwise from British ports in other provinces and within the province and from Indian ports not British in each official year from 1919-20 to 1928-29 into the Province of Burma.

Ports from which imported.	Province of Burma.									
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Quantity in cwts.										
Madras—Madras	5,710	5,038	7,394	5,772	5,153	5,839	4,744	4,225	30,585	3,571
Other Ports	510	98	253	50	651	563	1,283	725	5,533	1,089
Other Provinces	30	114	57	59	95	63	26	129	866	43
Provincial Ports	53	43	50	35	99	56	37	78	25	25
Total	6,303	5,293	7,753	5,916	5,998	6,521	6,090	5,157	37,009	4,728
Value in Rupees.										
Madras—Madras	4,51,328	3,85,048	4,67,742	4,53,834	3,96,747	5,90,261	4,34,712	3,84,175	4,54,485	3,32,242
Other Ports	34,124	6,875	436	3,100	46,772	55,795	81,130	74,100	1,12,387	1,10,868
Other Provinces	2,349	6,208	190	2,722	6,408	2,065	2,009	15,180	11,343	2,209
Provincial Ports	3,985	3,785	452	3,044	8,931	5,819	5,222	9,951	2,657	2,046
Total	4,91,786	4,01,916	4,78,120	4,62,700	4,58,861	5,53,940	5,25,073	4,93,406	5,80,872	4,47,365

Pro. No. 245.—NOTIFICATION NO. 534-AGRI., DATED THE 1ST APRIL 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), and in supersession of the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1343-Agriculture, dated the 21st June 1930, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 580—240, dated the 22nd June 1922, namely—

(1) Paragraph 8-A of the said order shall be omitted.

(2) For paragraphs 7 and 9 of the said order, the following paragraphs shall be substituted respectively, namely :—

“ Hevea rubber plants and Hevea rubber seeds shall not be imported into British India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency. ”

“ 9. Coffee plants, coffee seeds and coffee beans shall not be imported into British India except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who shall take all measures necessary to ensure that such coffee plants, beans or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects. Provided that the prohibition herein before contained shall not apply (i) to roasted and ground coffee, or (ii) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the form set forth in the third schedule appended hereto and signed by one of the authorities specified in the fourth schedule appended hereto. ”

(3) After the Second Schedule to the said order the following schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Third Schedule.

(Paragraph 9.)

Certificate of origin for Indian coffee beans or seeds.

Name of consignor.	Name of consignee.	Gross weight.	Number of packages.	Mark of each package.	Name of district in which produced.

Certified that the above consignment of raw coffee beans or seeds is Indian produce grown in the district specified above.

No. of Railway Receipt or
No. of Bill of Lading.

Signature of certifying authority.
Signature of consignor.

Fourth Schedule.

(Paragraph 9.)

Certifying authority—

(i) The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chickmagalur, Kadur District, Mysore State,

- (ii) The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore State,
- (iii) The Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats, Cochin State,
- (iv) The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency,
- (v) Any other officer whom the Government of Madras may appoint in this behalf by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette. "

No. 539-AGRI.

Copy forwarded for information to all local Governments and Administrations (except Burma); Director, Imperial Institute Agricultural Research, Pusa; Commerce Department; Army Department; Central Board of Revenue; Foreign and Political Department; Legislative Department; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department; Consul General for U. S. A., Calcutta; His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, and for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

Pro. No. 246.—LETTER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, ECONOMIC AND OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT, NO. 110-AGRI., DATED THE 9TH APRIL 1931.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of the importation into British India of coffee other than roasted and ground.*

In continuation of this Department letter No. 231-Agri., dated the 7th July 1930, I am directed to forward, for information, four copies of this Department's notification No. 534-Agri., dated 1st April 1931, further amending the orders issued by the Governor General in Council under section 3 (1) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Pro. No. 247.—LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY, LONDON, NO. 596-AGRI., DATED THE 9TH APRIL 1931.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of the importation into British India of coffee other than roasted and ground.*

In continuation of this Department letter No. 1437-Agri., dated the 7th July 1930, I am directed to forward for information a copy of this Department's Notification No. 534-Agri., dated 1st April 1931, further amending the orders issued by the Governor General in Council under section 3 (1) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Pro. No. 248.—LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, NO. 597-AGRI., DATED THE 9TH APRIL 1931.

SUBJECT :—*Restrictions on the importation of coffee into British India.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3830, dated the 17th December 1930, in which it was intimated that the local Government were not in favour of the proposal to prohibit the importation of coffee other than roasted and ground into Burma. In support of this view it was stated that there were no re-exports of coffee from Burma. Although this may be the position at present, the Government of India doubt whether it would remain so if prohibition were applied to the whole of India excluding Burma. The adoption of this course would, in their opinion, probably result in the import of foreign

coffee into Rangoon for reshipment to the rest of India, in spite of the additional freight involved. In these circumstances, it has been considered advisable to include Burma, for the present, in the scope of the general prohibition to which, in conformity with the consensus of opinion, official and otherwise, effect has been given in this Department's notification No. 534-Agri., dated the 1st April 1931 (copy enclosed), which prohibits the import into British India of coffee plants, coffee seeds and coffee beans except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or unless they have actually been produced in India and are covered by the prescribed certificate of origin.

Pro. No. 249.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

Copy of the following is forwarded to the Department of Education Health and Lands, for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, AND THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, MADRAS STATES, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of the import into India of coffee other than roasted and ground.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with this Department's letter No. D.-2476-G./30, dated the 25th July 1930, and to say that on further consideration it has been decided to extend the restrictions given effect to in the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department's notification No. 1343-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930, and to prohibit the import into British India of all coffee, other than roasted and ground, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or unless actually produced in India and covered by the prescribed certificate of origin. A copy of the Education, Health and Lands Department notification No. 534-Agri., dated the 1st April 1931, on the subject is enclosed for information. I am to request that as on the previous occasion the Government of the Portuguese Settlements in South India/Government of the French Settlements in South India/Travancore and Cochin Darbars may be invited to co-operate by taking similar action in the matter and that their reply to this invitation may be communicated to the Government of India at an early date.

Pro. No. 250.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

Copy of the following is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information.

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA AND THE RESIDENT AT BARODA, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

SUBJECT :—*Prohibition of the import into India of coffee other than roasted and ground.*

I am directed to address you on the above-mentioned subject.

2. It has been repeatedly represented to the Government of India that a dangerous pest known as *Stephanoderes hampei* has been causing serious damage to the coffee crop in Java, Sumatra, Central Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. This pest is a weevil which bores into the berries and reduces the yield of marketable coffee. It was therefore imperative that adequate measures should be taken to protect the coffee producing area in South India by preventing the entry of the pest through imports from abroad. In their notification No. 1343-Agri., dated the 21st June 1930 (copy enclosed), the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands prohibited, with effect from the 8th August 1930, the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency by sea or, save where the import was from a place within India, by land. In issuing this notification the Government of India were fully aware that the protection it conferred was limited in scope as it did not prevent the import at ports outside the Madras Presidency of coffee which might find its way into consumption in the South of India. They were, however, anxious to close the most likely source of infection with as little delay as possible pending a decision on the wider question of the total prohibition of the import of unroasted coffee beans which had been engaging their attention for some time previously.

3. Subsequent developments greatly strengthened the case for general prohibition. It was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the pest had actually been discovered on a number of coffee estates in South India and that local measures for its control involving considerable expenditure had been rendered necessary. It was also reported that the additional cost of railway freight from ports outside the Madras Presidency was not an effective deterrent to the import of unroasted coffee beans into the Madras Presidency. It was thus clear that the only hope of successfully eradicating the pest and of preventing its reintroduction into India lay in making the restrictions on the import of unroasted coffee beans of general application. After consultation with local Governments, who were asked to obtain commercial opinion on the subject, it was eventually decided to prohibit the import into British India of coffee, other than roasted and ground, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or unless actually produced in India and covered by the prescribed certificate of origin. A copy of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands' Notification No. 534-Agri., dated the 1st April 1931, on the subject is attached.

4. Simultaneously with the issue of the notification dated the 21st June 1930 referred to in paragraph 2 above the Indian States and Foreign Settlements concerned in South India were invited to co-operate by prohibiting the import into their territories of foreign grown unroasted coffee beans and they are now being asked to extend this prohibition to all coffee, other than roasted and ground. In order that no possible loophole may remain it is earnestly hoped that the Darbars of maritime states in the Western India States Agency/Baroda Durbar will agree to take similar action in the matter and I am to request that if you see no objection they may kindly be addressed to this end and their replies communicated to this Department at an early date. So far as the Government of India are aware there is no import trade in coffee of any magnitude at the Kathiawar/Baroda ports and the proposed prohibition is not likely therefore to cause any inconvenience to the Darbars/Durbar.

5. In addressing the Darbars of the maritime states/Baroda Durbar care should be taken to avoid the use of any expression derogating from the right of the Government of India, if dissatisfied with the action taken by the Government of any Indian State, to issue a notification prohibiting the importation of coffee, other than roasted and ground, over the land frontiers concerned.

Pro. No. 251.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

Copy of the following is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for information.

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COPY OF LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, No. D.-1474/G./31, DATED THE 18TH MAY 1931.

SUBJECT:—*Prohibition of the import into India of coffee other than roasted and ground.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 7686/89—1930, dated the 4th October 1930, and to forward for information a copy of Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department's notification No. 534-Agri., dated the 1st April 1931, which prohibits *inter alia* the import into British India of coffee, other than roasted and ground, except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or unless actually produced in India and covered by the prescribed certificate of origin. In the circumstances the necessity for the system of certification suggested by the Mysore Darbar to ensure that only Indian-grown coffee is imported into the State from other parts of India does not now arise.

Pro. No. 252.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. D.-1607-G./31, DATED THE 21ST MAY 1931.

A copy of the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 6334-A./24, dated the 8th May 1931, with enclosure is forwarded to the Department of Education, Health and Lands for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign and Political Department, No. D.-4681-G./31, dated the 28th November 1930 (Agri. A, February 1931, Nos. 157—162).

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NO. 6334-A./24, DATED THE 8TH MAY 1931.

SUBJECT —*Coffee beans. Prohibition of the importation of unroasted — into South India.*

With reference to Mr. Smith's letter No. D.-2476-G./30, dated 25th July 1930, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to forward for the information of the Government of India copy of the letter from the Government of Portuguese India, No. 49/19, dated 16th April 1931.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NO. 49/19, DATED THE 16TH APRIL 1931.

With reference to your letter No. R. D.-6334/24-A. of the 9th March last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that the importation of coffee into this territory has been regulated by the legislative order No. 463 of the 5th March last, published in the official Gazette of this Government, No. 19 of the following date.

By the order quoted, the importation by sea into the territory of Portuguese India of unroasted coffee beans, whether with or without a peel, from any port not in British India has been prohibited. The several other measures suggested by the Government of Bombay have also been adopted and provided for in the order referred to.

Pro. No. 253.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, DATED THE 8TH JUNE 1931.

I am directed to forward the enclosed proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 1311-III/31, dated the 5th June 1931.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 1311/III/31, DATED THE 5TH JUNE 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by item (v) of the fourth schedule appended to the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 580-240, dated 26th June 1922, as subsequently amended, the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to appoint the Director of Agriculture, Burma, as the authority to issue certificates of origin in respect of consignments of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in Burma imported into the Presidency of Madras.

Pro. No. 254.—ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, No. 1119-AGRI., DATED THE 27TH JUNE 1931.

A copy of the Madras Government Notification No. 1311-III/31, dated 5th June 1931, is forwarded to the Central Board of Revenue for information in continuation of this Department's endorsement No. 534-Agri., dated the 1st April 1931,